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Austria	1.0	Belgium	1.0	Denmark	1.0	France	1.0	Germany	1.0	Greece	1.0	India	1.0	Iran	1.0	Italy	1.0	Japan	1.0	Lebanon	1.0	Luxembourg	1.0	Netherlands	1.0	Norway	1.0	Portugal	1.0	Spain	1.0	Sweden	1.0	Switzerland	1.0	Turkey	1.0	U.S. Military (Eur.)	1.0	Yugoslavia	1.0
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ODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS: Partly cloudy, 55-65. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 55-65. Wednesday: Partly cloudy, 55-65. Thursday: Partly cloudy, 55-65. Friday: Partly cloudy, 55-65. Saturday: Partly cloudy, 55-65. Sunday: Partly cloudy, 55-65.

24,222



CROSSING THE SUEZ CANAL—Egyptian troops and tanks the east bank of the Suez Canal after crossing on the pontoon bridge in the background. The picture was taken on Saturday, on the first day of the fighting.

Eases Wage, Tightens Price Curbs Heath Unveils Phase-3 Restraints

By Alvin Shuster
LONDON, Oct. 8 (UPI)—Prime Minister Edward Heath announced today that he had eased wage controls and tightened price restraints in a new three-phase program designed to curb inflation.

The new program, which is the third in a series of measures since the government took office in March, is designed to bring inflation down to 3 percent by the end of 1974.

Under the new program, wages will be allowed to rise by up to 5 percent in the next six months, but only if the increase is justified by a corresponding rise in productivity. Prices, on the other hand, will be held down by a new set of controls that will require businesses to justify any price increase.

Heath said that the new program was a necessary step to bring inflation under control. He said that the government was determined to keep inflation down to 3 percent by the end of 1974.

No. 11929 Walks Out of Prison

LONDON, Oct. 8 (UPI)—Prisoner No. 11929, a man with no name, has been released from Wormwood Scrubs Prison.

Prison records listed the young man only as "Male, Irish, Thick set, 5 feet, 9 inches, Blond hair, blue eyes." He was convicted of burglary and served four months of a nine-month sentence. He refused to give his name and police could not discover it.

Reporters said the man declined the offer of a ride as he walked away from the prison. "I have paid my price—now leave me alone," he said.

Belittle Its Importance

review in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, sought to belittle the economic importance

Russians Reconciled to U.S.-Tariff Setback

By Hedrick Smith
MOSCOW, Oct. 8 (UPI)—The Soviet Union gave the first public indication yesterday that it was reconciled to the fact that Moscow probably will not win tariff concessions from the United States this year because of congressional opposition.

A major weekly international review in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, sought to belittle the economic importance

Greek Premier Is Sworn In With All-Civilian Cabinet

ATHENS, Oct. 8 (UPI)—Spiros Markezinis, first premier of the new Greek republic, today took the oath of office and announced his government's prime concern was to hold fair elections.

"There is need for the country to obtain a government of its own. Only a government elected by the people will be able to cope better, internally and externally, with the influx of difficult problems," he said.

Mr. Markezinis, who was sworn in today along with a 39-member, all-civilian cabinet before President George Papadopoulos, broadcast a policy statement shortly after the ceremony.

The 64-year-old historian-politician said he will soon announce the date of parliamentary elections, in which he said he intends to run as party leader.

"I hope to win. But even if I lose, I will still be the winner, because my name will be connected with the proper function of democracy," he said.

"Nobody will be prevented from running, with the exception of those excluded by the constitution and of those whose program would be the overthrow of the social and political regime," he said.

The constitution excludes the candidacy of Communist party members and of persons who have received foreign citizenship. This provision makes it impossible for Center-Union leader Andreas Papadopoulos to be elected.

Mr. Papadopoulos, who lives in Canada, became an American citizen during World War II. An official communiqué said that the previous government under Mr. Papadopoulos, who until now also held the post of



Spiros Markezinis

500 Ex-Army Men Are Guests of Peron

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 8 (AP)—Juan D. Peron invited about 500 retired military men to the presidential mansion to help celebrate his 78th birthday yesterday, four days before his inauguration as president of Argentina.

High-ranking government officials and thousands of former army officers were invited to an outdoor picnic under sunny skies. The former military men were separated from the army after 1955, when a coup ousted Mr. Peron as president in his second term.

Israel Reports Its Forces Are Mounting Offensives

While Egypt, Syria Claim New Gains

From Wire Dispatches
PARIS, Oct. 8.—Israel said today that it had gone over to the offensive in its two-front war with the Arabs, but Egypt and Syria reported new successes.

Israeli radio said Syrian forces had been routed in the Golan Heights and were retreating in disarray toward Damascus, the Syrian capital, less than 40 miles away. But Syria claimed that its forces had "liberated" the major part of the central sector of the Golan Heights.

Egypt said its troops controlled the entire length of the eastern bank of the Suez Canal and its tanks were still advancing into the Sinai Desert. But Israel claimed that the Egyptians had never penetrated more than five miles deep from the canal at any point and that the Egyptians were now being thrown back.

The Israeli Chief of Staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar, when asked at a news conference if the Israelis had crossed the canal and plunged into Egyptian territory, replied, "Not yet."

"Break Their Bones"

He said a few Egyptian and Syrian units were still holding out within Israeli-claimed territory, but added: "We will attack the enemy until we break their bones."

An Israeli announcement tonight said that its planes had destroyed missile batteries and other military installations in day-long strikes against Port Said, on the Egyptian side of the canal. Cairo reporting on the raids, said that there had been civilian casualties and added in a comment that observers saw as a threat of retaliation against an Israeli city: "This was the first civilian city hit by the Israelis. The enemy should be prepared to bear the consequences of his deeds."

Although mammoth reserves of oil are stored in tank farms at Port Said, it was the only canal-side city left practically unscathed during the heavy artillery duels between Egyptian and Israeli forces during the "war of attrition" that followed the 1967 cease-fire.

Egypt later issued another communiqué saying that its troops had attacked oil fields occupied by the Israelis in the southern sector of the Sinai Peninsula. The communiqué said that Egypt had "decided to deprive the enemy of the benefit of Sinai oil."

"Fires Raged"

"Our troops raided the oil fields at el-Belqaym on the Gulf of Suez," the communiqué said. "Fires raged and a driller was destroyed."

Israel pumps virtually all of its oil needs from wells along the Gulf of Suez.

Egypt said tonight it had recaptured the town of el-Qantara, on the canal, after three days of hand-to-hand fighting in the streets in which care was taken to insure the safety of the Arab inhabitants who had stayed in the city after the 1967 war. But an Israeli spokesman belittled the report, saying that there were no streets in the town, ruined in the 1967 war, and that it had been uninhabited since the war.

A British Broadcasting Corp. correspondent in Jerusalem reported that Israel had decided to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



CASUALTY—A wounded soldier is wheeled by a nurse into a Tel Aviv hospital.

Nixon, Kissinger, Senate Active U.S. Opens Effort to Halt Conflict

By Fred Farris
WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (UPI)—The United States has mounted a broad diplomatic drive, embracing the Russians and Chinese, to seek a quick end to the conflict in the Middle East.

President Nixon, after an exchange of personal messages with Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev, said today that the United States was "developing support for a position which we hope and believe will be effective in stopping the fighting."

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger met with the chief of the Chinese Liaison Office here, Huang Chen, in an apparent effort to bring Peking's leadership into the peace-seeking effort. The UN Security Council was to meet later today after the United States called for a session to consider the Middle East warfare.

State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said that the United States had "not settled in a resolution" to end the fighting and has not introduced one.

Mr. McCloskey said, when asked why the United States had not already called for a cease-fire, "We have not wanted to prejudice our own case by levying requirements or demands, in the course of battle, with any of the participants."

The U.S. Senate, with Mr. Kissinger's endorsement, today adopted a resolution calling for peace in the Middle East and a pullback of Egyptian forces across the Suez Canal.

Mr. Kissinger has been in touch with the foreign ministers of Egypt and Israel, White House spokesman Ronald L. Ziegler said. He said that Mr. Kissinger's "just about equal" contacts with the Egyptian and Israeli ministers at the UN "perhaps give us a better opportunity to urge an end to the fighting than could have been done in the six-day Middle East war of 1967, when, he noted, the United States sided with Israel."

The President told reporters—called into his office this morning as he was meeting with Mr. Kissinger—that he was anxious to avoid a "grandstand play" in the diplomatic drive.

"It is very easy to think in this particular kind of crisis simply in terms of a grandstand play, where the United States will go in and unilaterally make a move which then fails," he said.

"I can assure you that Dr. Kissinger and his colleagues have been very busy."

The secretary then said: "Our intention is to move forward with the broadest possible support that can be effected."

On Capitol Hill, only a handful of senators were present when the Senate adopted a resolution calling for a Middle East cease-fire and a pullback of Egyptian forces. It was approved in a voice vote. By tonight, 40 senators had joined (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Without 'War of Words' Assessing Blame U.S. Asks UN Council to Seek a Cease-Fire

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 8 (AP)—The United States demanded in the Security Council tonight that Israel and the Arabs halt military operations and "return to the positions before hostilities broke out."

"The guns must fall silent so that additional human suffering may be avoided and the search for peace may proceed," U.S. Ambassador John A. Scali told the 15-nation council at a meeting requested by the United States.

Mr. Scali said: "Reports based on United Nations sources appear to indicate that the air attacks in the Golan Heights were initiated by the Syrian MIG aircraft and that the first firing on the Suez front... was from west to east."

But Mr. Scali said that the United States did not "intend to divert the council's energies and attention to the question of assessing blame."

"What we seek in this council," he said, "is not a war of words, but a broad consensus which will enable the council to put the full weight of its influence behind the task of restoring peace, so that the Middle East can be set on a new course pointing toward a better era in the region."

The meeting adjourned shortly afterward.

Earlier today, Israel and the Arab nations accused each other before the General Assembly of launching the war.

Speaking before the 135-nation assembly, Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban declared that "there is not a single man or woman inside or outside of this hall who doesn't know in his heart" that Egypt and Syria started the war.

He charged that their attacks will go down in history "as one of the basest acts of which a government could be responsible."

He said that the Arabs' attack showed how right Israel has been in insisting on negotiating "with the utmost precision" the boundaries of a peace settlement and how wrong were those who counseled otherwise.

Mr. Eban said that if Israel had indulged in "the folly" of going back to the previous armistice lines, "then the attacks of Oct. 6, springing from close at hand, at our very throats and hearts, would have done such destruction to our vital centers that perhaps Israel and all its people... might now be swept away in a fearful massacre."

Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Hassanein el-Zeyyat claimed that his country struck in self-defense and that its forces "have hoisted Egypt's flag on Egyptian territory."

The assembly, in which there are powerful Arab, African, Asian and Communist blocs, has repeatedly denounced Israel.

Syria's deputy foreign minister, Zakaria Ismail, charged that Israel's aggressive intent was indicated by the fact that it mounted "massive attacks."

"The salient feature is that they constitute an inescapable challenge to world public opinion and the international community," he declared.

Conflict seems certain to arise in the Security Council over the nature of any cease-fire—the biggest stumbling block being whether it should be a cease-fire in place or a withdrawal to previous positions.

Iraq Offers Troops, Algerians Arrive Qadhafi Pledges to 'Bankroll' War

From Wire Dispatches
LONDON, Oct. 8.—Libyan leader Col. Moammar Qadhafi said in a speech last night that his country would finance Egypt's and Syria's war with Israel from oil revenues. But he also said he disagreed with some of Cairo's strategy and was not sure the Arabs would win the war.

The text of the address was distributed by Libya's news agency in London.

"We will bankroll the battle with our oil revenues," Col. Qadhafi declared.

"We hail the Egyptian and Syrian forces. It is in our interests that Egypt win. It is also in our interests that the blame placed on the Egyptian soldier for past defeats should now be erased."

Col. Qadhafi also said the Libyans would "double our support to the Palestine revolution."

backing "every revolutionary movement on the Arab scene."

"The world, and especially the United States, should comprehend that we are serious," Col. Qadhafi added. "The world must understand that the United States is bankrupting Israel."

But the president warned: "We should bear in mind, however, that the battle always carries surprises, especially owing to the use of sophisticated weapons by the Israelis. We should not expect the outcome to be necessarily in favor of the Arab side."

Col. Qadhafi's caution contrasted with Egyptian and Syrian reports of major successes along the Suez Canal and in the Golan Heights.

"In a nutshell, I want to say that I am still disagreeing on the strategic plans and the objectives of this present battle," Col. Qadhafi stated. He did not

elaborate except to say his differences were only "on the matter of policy regarding armament."

He gave no indication that he would order Libyan troops or planes to the canal front to support Egyptian forces.

Col. Qadhafi often has disagreed with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria. The three countries are linked in a loose federation.

The Libyan radio lashed out last night against Jordan's King Hussein for not joining the current battle against Israel. Jordan borders Israel on the east, and in the 1967 Mideast war joined forces with Egypt and Syria. Israel took Jordan's West Bank, including the Arab sector of Jerusalem, during the six-day war.

Hussein is a traitor and a stooge of Zionism and imperialism. He receives orders from foreign quarters and carries them out by oppressing his people, the broadcast said.

The radio urged the people of Jordan to storm King Hussein's palace in Amman and overthrow the king.

Algerian Units Arrive

Meanwhile, the first Algerian Air Force units have arrived in Egypt to take part in the fighting, the Algerian Embassy in Cairo said today.

The embassy said other units will follow "in accordance with the military strategy of the battle and requirements of the higher command (of Egyptian armed forces)."

"All Algeria's resources are at the disposal of the Arabs' battle of destiny at the request of President (Houari) Boumedienne and until victory," the embassy said.

In Baghdad, the government announced that it was placing its armed forces at the direct disposal of the Egyptian and Syrian commands.

The announcement, reported by the official Iraqi news agency, did not go into detail about how the forces would be used.

Iraqi jets stationed in Egypt already have been reported in action over Sinai, but today was the first public commitment of full military help by Iraq.

King Faisal of Saudi Arabia has ordered his armed forces to be on a state of full readiness "to face the circumstances" of the current fighting, Jidda radio said today.

President Gaafar Numeiri of Sudan said in a speech broadcast tonight that Sudanese military units were on their way to the battle front against Israel.

Addressing the Sudanese people to mark the beginning of what he described as the "liberation war" against Israel, President Numeiri said the units had been put under the command of the Arab forces in the field.

King Hussein of Jordan, briefing a special cabinet meeting, praised the courage of Egyptian and Syrian forces, it was announced in Amman.

The king, who yesterday put the armed forces on the alert, also expressed satisfaction with government measures taken in various sectors to face the emergency.

Brandt, Soames Confer
BONN, Oct. 8 (UPI).—Sir Christopher Soames, the vice-president of the Common Market Commission, and Chancellor Willy Brandt today discussed European-American relations, the Middle East conflict and other world affairs, a government spokesman said.

All of Israel's Parties Agree To Halt Election Campaign

By Yuval Elizur

JERUSALEM, Oct. 8 (UPI).—The Israeli election campaign, which was beginning to get into high gear with the national elections only three weeks off, has been called off for the duration of the war.

The initiative to call a campaign truce came from Menachem Begin, the leader of Likud, the rightist bloc which constitutes the main opposition to Premier Golda Meir's ruling Labor alignment.

His suggestion, made Saturday night at the meeting of the Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee of the Knesset (parliament), was immediately taken up by all parties.

The general feeling of most observers here is that the war will help Mrs. Meir and her alignment to a landslide victory, as people rally around the government and forget differences of opinion.

The main victims of the new political situation, it is felt, will be the small parties. Observers expect the voters to support either the government list or the Likud, which appeals to patriotism.

Press editorials yesterday were unanimous in their appraisal that only the "strategic depth" of the Sinai Desert and the Golan Heights afforded the Israelis the "luxury" of allowing the Egyptians and the Syrians to strike first without starting a pre-emptive war.

This point, made by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan in his television interview Saturday night, was taken up by most editorial writers of afternoon newspapers Maariv and Yediot Aharonot, who feel that, if Israel gained a diplomatic advantage by not being the one who opened fire, it was only because the

Iran and Iraq Agree To Resume Relations

TEHRAN, Oct. 8 (UPI).—Iran and Iraq have agreed to resume diplomatic relations following an initiative by Baghdad yesterday, Iran said today.

The ties were broken in January, 1972, in a dispute over Iran's seizure of three Persian Gulf islands. The Iranian Foreign Ministry said today that a dispute over navigation on the Shatt-el-Arab River on their border should be settled according to international legal principles.

enemy strikes were far away from the main population centers. Under these circumstances, the newspapers argue, it is amazing that the Egyptians and Syrians believe that even if they do not gain a decisive victory over the Israelis, they will at least find it easier to convince the world to apply pressure on Israel and force it to withdraw from all areas occupied during the 1967 war.

If anything, most Israeli commentators agree, this latest outbreak of fighting will convince all remaining "doves" that any Israeli withdrawal from strategic positions in Sinai and the Golan Heights would be suicide.

As the Israelis see it, the Egyptian and Syrian attack was aimed at annihilating Israel and not merely at making it withdraw from the occupied territories.

Foreign Ministry officials expressed the hope that, after the current war, Israel's diplomatic position will be improved, since, they said, it should be obvious that Israel did not start the war and that it needs "secure" borders from which it can successfully be defended.

British Jumbo Forced Down by Aden, Then Freed

ADEN, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—A British Airways jumbo jet with 221 passengers and 19 crew members was forced by jet fighters to land in Aden after violating Somali Yemeni air space today, according to Aden Airport's traffic director.

The Boeing 747 airliner, which had been ferried from Cairo to Bahrain because of the Middle East fighting, was later released and flew on to Nairobi, where it arrived this afternoon.

All on board were safe.

M. A. Salman, the airport traffic director, said British Airways had violated South Yemen's air space for the first time yesterday on a flight from Nairobi to Bahrain. He said British Airways was informed of this immediately, and when the same plane on a flight from London to Johannesburg violated South Yemen's air space today it was intercepted by jets and forced to land.

He added that the plane was allowed to take off after the pilot had signed a written apology.



IN THE GOLAN HEIGHTS—Israeli Army photograph shows Israeli Skyhawk fighter-bomber giving air support to mechanized infantry moving up to front-line positions.

Egypt, Syria Cite New Gains Israel Reports Forces on Offensive

(Continued from Page 1)

Dead Sea, ignored two Israeli tanks in the town square and went about their business.

Each side claimed to have inflicted heavy losses in men and equipment on its foes.

In its latest communiqué, Egypt said tonight that it had shot down 24 Phantom and Skyhawk jets and captured a number of pilots and 46 soldiers today. The communiqué claimed Egyptian troops were continuing their advance into the Sinai "successfully."

It admitted Egypt lost 10 jets in today's action in addition to unspecified losses in equipment and men.

The Egyptians also destroyed 36 tanks and an unspecified number of halftracks, the communiqué said.

"Our troops in the Sinai forced the Israelis to retreat, inflicting great casualties on them," the communiqué said.

A communiqué issued seven hours earlier said:

"The eastern bank is now completely in the hands of our forces. Our forces are continuing to pour into the Sinai across the strong bridges built across the canal."

Israel reported yesterday that it had destroyed 10 of the 11 bridges that the Egyptians had built to cross the Suez Canal and the remaining bridge was cut today, isolating the Egyptians from reinforcements and supplies. But the military correspondent of the Israeli afternoon newspaper Maariv said today that the Egyptians continued to cross the canal overnight on "bridges" that escaped destruction and apparently had also managed to build a new bridge for "additional troop and tank crossings."

Arab Total Given
Israel's communiqué have claimed the destruction of 400 of the approximately 800 tanks that Syria has sent into the Golan Heights. They have reported the "routing" of hundreds of Egyptian tanks in the Sinai and claimed the downing of 90 Egyptian and Syrian airplanes and helicopters.

Announcements said civilian settlers now are being allowed to return to Golan Heights settlements and all Israeli schools will reopen tomorrow.

The Palestine Liberation Organization, umbrella group for the major guerrilla groups, called for civil disobedience by the Arab population in the Israeli-occupied West Bank that was part of Jordan until the 1967 war.

Guerrilla communiques issued in Beirut said commanders were attacking Israeli positions in the Golan Heights, Upper Galilee and Tel Aviv. They said rockets were fired into Israel from Lebanon.

But Lebanese Premier Ta'leed-din Solh denied that the guerrillas were "engaged in any activity of this kind" from his country, which did not fight in the 1967 war.

Arab Total Given
So far, Egypt and Syria have claimed the destruction of 159 enemy planes—well over a third of the Israeli Air Force.

Syria says it has shot down 78 enemy planes while Egypt has destroyed 81 jet fighters.

War of Communiques
Almost all the information on military gains and losses by both sides was coming from official spokesmen in Tel Aviv, Cairo and Damascus as the Arabs and Israelis fought a parallel war of communiques. Foreign journalists were not permitted to go to the front lines, but some foreign journalists did manage to get to the rear lines.

An AP correspondent in Beer-sheva reported heavy air activity over the Sinai Desert. He said Israeli war wounded were arriving at Beer-sheva hospitals.

Another AP correspondent reached the Galilee district of Israel, facing the Golan Heights, and was told by residents that the area was quieter today than yesterday. Hundreds of Israeli tanks and many troops had rolled into the Golan Heights, they said.

The correspondent said soldiers were being relieved from the Golan Heights and sent to nearby Israeli towns. The soldiers described the battles Saturday and yesterday as "really tough."

One young officer, asked if he had any sleep, replied: "Who sleeps?"

The troops appeared relaxed, drinking beer in cafés in the town of Rosh Pina and clustering around radios for news bulletins.

"We're in '67,"

Settlers of Mishmar Hayarden, a collective farm, said they spent most of the last two days in bomb shelters but were permitted out today.

"It was much worse in 1967 when we were a lot closer to the border," one youngster said.

Correspondents reported quiet on Jordan's West Bank. Farmers continued to work their fields as convoys of jeeps mounted with machine guns traveled through the Jordan Valley near the border.

Arm traffic from Jordan across the Allenby Bridge near Jericho, was normal, but Damiya Bridge, farther north, was closed.

Residents of Jericho, near the

Chana to Try 5 in Plot
ACORA, Ghana, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—Five persons, including Kojo Botso, a former Ghanaian foreign minister under the late President Kwame Nkrumah, are to stand trial soon for plotting to overthrow the Ghana government, it was officially announced here today.

occupied by armed force. This intransigence on the part of Israel is clearly the basic cause leading to the present outbreak of the hostilities.

Film on Moses Halted by War
JERUSALEM, Oct. 8 (AP).—The Middle East war has stopped the Hollywood production of "Moses the Lawgiver," starring Burt Lancaster in the title role, the actor said today.

"I expected to remain in Israel until Christmas," he said. "I guess we'll be around now until the new year."

He said that the Anglo-Italian production was hard hit by a shortage of Israeli actors and technicians who had been called into the reserves.

The company had planned to begin filming this week in the southern Sinai, not far from Sharm el-Sheikh, where fighting was going on.

U.S. Mounting Broad Drive To Halt War
(Continued from Page 1)

The measure, introduced by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Mont., and Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R., Pa., expressed the "sense of the Senate that the outbreak of the Arab hostilities in the Middle East is a crisis that requires the use of good offices of the United States by the President and the secretary of state to urge the parties to bring about a cease-fire and a return of the parties involved to lines and positions occupied by them prior to the outbreak of current hostilities."

Sen. Mansfield said that he had not advised administration officials about the resolution, but assumed that would approve, he said in a statement.

Scott said in a statement that the Senate floor that the war should be halted "without any preliminary agreement."

Earlier, Sen. Mansfield said the United States should "not become involved" but should "straight down the middle" to "continue to do what we can do to bring the two sides together."

He called the Mideast situation "delicate and dangerous and in which we should do nothing in Congress to hamstring attempts to work out a solution, and said he supports Mr. Nixon's "100 percent" in his peace-making efforts.

Sen. Scott told reporters: "I clear the Israelis were attacked on a high holy day just as were attacked at Pearl Harbor, a Sunday many years ago," predicted an Israeli victory.

Heath Unveils Phase-3 Plan
(Continued from Page 1)

control of food prices, Mr. Heath said it is clear that the price of such goods are beyond government's reach. In the 1967-68 year, the price index of a basket of 100 items rose 9 percent, which includes a rise in food prices of almost 13 percent.

The reaction tonight to union leaders was cautious, with the Trades Union Congress, which represents about 10 million workers, calling anew for price controls on meat, bacon, eggs, vegetables and other items remain uncontrolled. Spokesmen for the Confederation of British Industry also appeared unhappy, saying the new program appeared "too inflationary."

Harold Wilson, the leader of the Labor party opposition, called the plan "unfair and unequal." He said that the government "clearly still has no effective plan for dealing with prices."

Sixth Fleet Ships Near War Zone
WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (UPI).—Defense Department officials said yesterday that part of the Sixth Fleet has been ordered to sail from its port in Greece and to a holding area southeast of Crete, only a half day from the Suez Canal.

A Defense Department spokesman said "certain Sixth Fleet ships have put out to sea." Other Pentagon officials said a naval task force, including the aircraft carrier Independence and three or four destroyers, sailed to an area southeast of Crete only a few hundred miles from fighting in the Suez Canal area.

The United States had taken similar action in previous Middle East crises.

At the same time, the aircraft carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt and two other Navy ships left Barcelona before dawn today for an unknown destination, port sources said.

Sudan Leader Gives Up Ministry of Defense
KHARTOUM, Oct. 8 (AP).—President Gaafar Numeiri of the Sudan yesterday appointed Maj. Gen. Awad Khalaf Allah as his new defense minister and general commander of the armed forces.

Gen. Numeiri himself had held the defense position since his crushed a Communist-backed coup attempt against his regime in July, 1971.

There was no explanation given for yesterday's appointment of a separate defense minister.

French Policy Muted
PARIS, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert today called for a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict but questioned whether the Arabs could really be blamed for trying to regain their lost territories.

After consultations with President Georges Pompidou, he told newsmen: "Do you think that trying to get back into your own home really constitutes an unforeseen act of aggression?"

This statement was seen by observers as designed to mollify Arab ire, aroused this weekend when Prime Minister Pierre Messmer said the Arabs, without naming them—were the aggressors this time. Mr. Messmer said:

"Any army taking the initiative in launching military operations scores a number of successes at the start. It's a general fact that has been established in all military conflicts."

Mr. Pompidou made no immediate reply to a message from Libyan leader Col. Moammar Qadhafi, expressing his surprise at France's failure to side openly with the Arabs. In the 1967 six-day war, President de Gaulle branded Israel as the aggressor and French policy had been considered pro-Arab.

Mr. Jobert said only that France clung to its policy that the Middle East crisis can be solved only by "peaceful means and a negotiated solution."

China Supports Arabs
HONG KONG, Oct. 8 (NYT).—China expressed strong support for the Arab nations today in the first reaction from Peking to the war in the Middle East.

An article in the Peking People's Daily newspaper accused the Israelis of launching a "surprise attack on Egypt and Syria" and said this was the "biggest military aggression staged by Israel since the 1967 Middle East war."

The article also contained a vigorous denunciation of the Soviet Union, which it charged with supporting the Israelis with manpower by allowing "large numbers of Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel."

The article said Israel had "the support and connivance of the superpowers"—the United States and the Soviet Union.

U.K. Urges Cease-Fire
LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Edward Heath said today Britain wanted a cease-fire in the Middle East and moves toward a permanent solution.

Answering questions at a press conference, he said Britain wanted the United Nations Security Council to discuss a cease-fire and, thereafter, to see steps taken to implement UN Resolution 242 of November, 1967. This called for Israeli withdrawal to agreed borders.

India Blames Israel
NEW DELHI, Oct. 8 (NYT).—The Indian government, unofficially supporting the Arab cause, has blamed Israel for the current hostilities.

"Our sympathies are entirely with the Arabs, whose sufferings have long reached a point of explosion," a government spokesman said yesterday.

The statement said in part that India had "consistently declared that the cause of tension in the area is due to Israeli aggression and refusal to vacate territories."

Two Israeli Prisoners Appear On an Egyptian TV Program
CAIRO, Oct. 8 (UPI).—Egyptian television last night screened interviews with two Israeli prisoners.

The interviews were conducted in Hebrew through an interpreter.

The first identified himself as David Ben Rachim, a corporal in an armored regiment who was captured in the southern sector of the Suez Canal's eastern bank.

The second identified himself as Shims Baluch, an infantryman who was taken prisoner in the northern sector.

Before the interview, Egyptian television presented a film of the Egyptian offensive across the waterway.

The film showed tanks and vehicles rolling across bridges thrown by the Egyptians across the canal. Other shots depicted troops crossing the waterway in amphibious tanks and rubber dinghies and raising the Egyptian flag on the canal's eastern bank.

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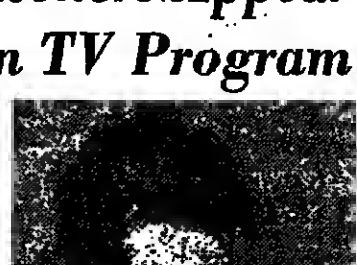
Mr. Baluch said he was born in Israel but his parents hailed from Afghanistan and had emigrated to Israel 40 years ago. He complained that Oriental Jews were discriminated against in Israel and "treated like donkeys."

Even in the army, he said, Oriental Jews suffered discrimination and, for instance, were usually the last to get leave.

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"Now instead of being at home I am here," he said.

He said he was treated well by the Egyptians. When asked whether he wanted to broadcast a message to his commanding officer he said "no, because but for him I would not have been here."

The other prisoner, Cpl. Rachim, with a bandage over one eye, also said he had been treated well by the Egyptians although he had not expected it.

He refused to say what he thought now of the Bar-Lev line, although he conceded that the Egyptian Army "has improved a lot."

No Call for a Truce

Russia Appears Confident Of Arab Military Success

(Continued from Page 1)

Damascus and Cairo and the press has repeatedly warned Israel's leadership that they "must bear responsibility for the latest fighting and may have to pay dearly for what the Soviet media calls Tel Aviv's policy of 'expansionism and obstructionism.'"

French Policy Muted
PARIS, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert today called for a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict but questioned whether the Arabs could really be blamed for trying to regain their lost territories.

After consultations with President Georges Pompidou, he told newsmen: "Do you think that trying to get back into your own home really constitutes an unforeseen act of aggression?"

This statement was seen by observers as designed to mollify Arab ire, aroused this weekend when Prime Minister Pierre Messmer said the Arabs, without naming them—were the aggressors this time. Mr. Messmer said:

"Any army taking the initiative in launching military operations scores a number of successes at the start. It's a general fact that has been established in all military conflicts."

Mr. Pompidou made no immediate reply to a message from Libyan leader Col. Moammar Qadhafi, expressing his surprise at France's failure to side openly with the Arabs. In the 1967 six-day war, President de Gaulle branded Israel as the aggressor and French policy had been considered pro-Arab.

Mr. Jobert said only that France clung to its policy that the Middle East crisis can be solved only by "peaceful means and a negotiated solution."

China Supports Arabs
HONG KONG, Oct. 8 (NYT).—China expressed strong support for the Arab nations today in the first reaction from Peking to the war in the Middle East.

An article in the Peking People's Daily newspaper accused the Israelis of launching a "surprise attack on Egypt and Syria" and said this was the "biggest military aggression staged by Israel since the 1967 Middle East war."

The article also contained a vigorous denunciation of the Soviet Union, which it charged with supporting the Israelis with manpower by allowing "large numbers of Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel."

The article said Israel had "the support and connivance of the superpowers"—the United States and the Soviet Union.

U.K. Urges Cease-Fire
LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Edward Heath said today Britain wanted a cease-fire in the Middle East and moves toward a permanent solution.

Answering questions at a press conference, he said Britain wanted the United Nations Security Council to discuss a cease-fire and, thereafter, to see steps taken to implement UN Resolution 242 of November, 1967. This called for Israeli withdrawal to agreed borders.

India Blames Israel
NEW DELHI, Oct. 8 (NYT).—The Indian government, unofficially supporting the Arab cause, has blamed Israel for the current hostilities.

"Our sympathies are entirely with the Arabs, whose sufferings have long reached a point of explosion," a government spokesman said yesterday.

The statement said in part that India had "consistently declared that the cause of tension in the area is due to Israeli aggression and refusal to vacate territories."

Two Israeli Prisoners Appear On an Egyptian TV Program
CAIRO, Oct. 8 (UPI).—Egyptian television last night screened interviews with two Israeli prisoners.

The interviews were conducted in Hebrew through an interpreter.

The first identified himself as David Ben Rachim, a corporal in an armored regiment who was captured in the southern sector of the Suez Canal's eastern bank.

The second identified himself as Shims Baluch, an infantryman who was taken prisoner in the northern sector.

Before the interview, Egyptian television presented a film of the Egyptian offensive across the waterway.

The film showed tanks and vehicles rolling across bridges thrown by the Egyptians across the canal. Other shots depicted troops crossing the waterway in amphibious tanks and rubber dinghies and raising the Egyptian flag on the canal's eastern bank.

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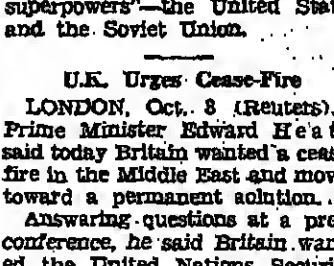
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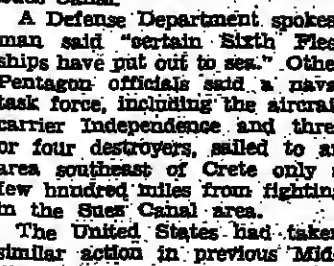
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Sudan Leader Gives Up Ministry of Defense
KHARTOUM, Oct. 8 (AP).—President Gaafar Numeiri of the Sudan yesterday appointed Maj. Gen. Awad Khalaf Allah as his new defense minister and general commander of the armed forces.

Gen. Numeiri himself had held the defense position since his crushed a Communist-backed coup attempt against his regime in July, 1971.

There was no explanation given for yesterday's appointment of a separate defense minister.

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occupied by armed force. This intransigence on the part of Israel is clearly the basic cause leading to the present outbreak of the hostilities.

Film on Moses Halted by War
JERUSALEM, Oct. 8 (AP).—The Middle East war has stopped the Hollywood production of "Moses the Lawgiver," starring Burt Lancaster in the title role, the actor said today.

"I expected to remain in Israel until Christmas," he said. "I guess we'll be around now until the new year."

He said that the Anglo-Italian production was hard hit by a shortage of Israeli actors and technicians who had been called into the reserves.

The company had planned to begin filming this week in the southern Sinai, not far from Sharm el-Sheikh, where fighting was going on.

U.S. Mounting Broad Drive To Halt War
(Continued from Page 1)

The measure, introduced by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Mont., and Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R., Pa., expressed the "sense of the Senate that the outbreak of the Arab hostilities in the Middle East is a crisis that requires the use of good offices of the United States by the President and the secretary of state to urge the parties to bring about a cease-fire and a return of the parties involved to lines and positions occupied by them prior to the outbreak of current hostilities."

Sen. Mansfield said that he had not advised administration officials about the resolution, but assumed that would approve, he said in a statement.

Scott said in a statement that the Senate floor that the war should be halted "without any preliminary agreement."

Earlier, Sen. Mansfield said the United States should "not become involved" but should "straight down the middle" to "continue to do what we can do to bring the two sides together."

He called the Mideast situation "delicate and dangerous and in which we should do nothing in Congress to hamstring attempts to work out a solution, and said he supports Mr. Nixon's "100 percent" in his peace-making efforts.

Sen. Scott told reporters: "I clear the Israelis were attacked on a high holy day just as were attacked at Pearl Harbor, a Sunday many years ago," predicted an Israeli victory.

Heath Unveils Phase-3 Plan
(Continued from Page 1)

control of food prices, Mr. Heath said it is clear that the price of such goods are beyond government's reach. In the 1967-68 year, the price index of a basket of 100 items rose 9 percent, which includes a rise in food prices of almost 13 percent.

The reaction tonight to union leaders was cautious, with the Trades Union Congress, which represents about 10 million workers, calling anew for price controls on meat, bacon, eggs, vegetables and other items remain uncontrolled. Spokesmen for the Confederation of British Industry also appeared unhappy, saying the new program appeared "too inflationary."

Harold Wilson, the leader of the Labor party opposition, called the plan "unfair and unequal." He said that the government "clearly still has no effective plan for dealing with prices."

Sixth Fleet Ships Near War Zone
WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (UPI).—Defense Department officials said yesterday that part of the Sixth Fleet has been ordered to sail from its port in Greece and to a holding area southeast of Crete, only a half day from the Suez Canal.

A Defense Department spokesman said "certain Sixth Fleet ships have put out to sea." Other Pentagon officials said a naval task force, including the aircraft carrier Independence and three or four destroyers, sailed to an area southeast of Crete only a few hundred miles from fighting in the Suez Canal area.

The United States had taken similar action in previous Middle East crises.

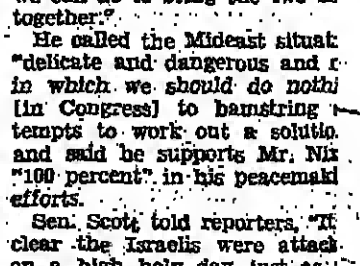
At the same time, the aircraft carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt and two other Navy ships left Barcelona before dawn today for an unknown destination, port sources said.

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KHARTOUM, Oct. 8 (AP).—President Gaafar Numeiri of the Sudan yesterday appointed Maj. Gen. Awad Khalaf Allah as his new defense minister and general commander of the armed forces.

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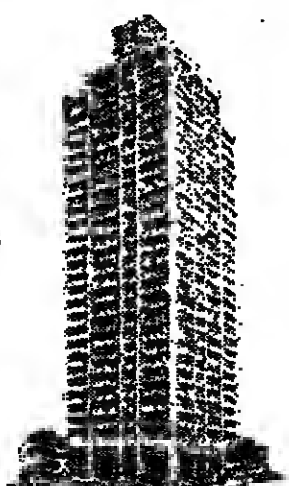
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Lisbon May Bar New Lease For U.S. Air Base in Azores

By Don Shannon

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 8.—Portugal may refuse to renew the lease on the U.S. air base in the Azores when it expires at the end of this year, Foreign Minister Saul Pinheiro has announced.

The lease is unpopular in Portugal, he said, and the United States appears to have lost interest in the base.

Disputing reports that the United States paid \$438 million to renew the lease on the mid-Atlantic base three years ago, Mr. Pinheiro said at a news conference Friday that the sum was made up primarily of \$400 million in commercial credits "to facilitate the import of U.S. goods to Portugal," none of which has been used.

The remainder of the rental payment, he said, involved an oceanographic research vessel, \$1 million in scholarship grants and \$5 million worth of surplus nonmilitary equipment, none of which has been delivered.

"It could hardly be called largesse," he said.

Opponents of Portugal's retention of territories in Africa have attacked the U.S. lease in the Azores as an instrument enabling Portugal to pressure Washington into tacit support of its colonial policies. In Mr. Pinheiro's version, however, neither side is eager to continue an arrangement which dates from 1943, when propped-up by the U.S. military, Portugal was required to accept the lease in order to cross the Atlantic.

U.S. military spending on the island is of little benefit to the local economy, the foreign minister said, adding that there have been disputes over base workers' wages that do not meet legal minimums.

Mr. Pinheiro implied that the abandonment of the base would be of little concern to NATO or the United States. He said that the U.S. administration had made no request for negotiation for a renewal of the lease beyond Dec. 31, 1973.

© Los Angeles Times.

East Germany Names Kohl to Post in Bonn

BERLIN, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—Michael Kohl, the lawyer who negotiated the treaty normalizing relations between East and West Germany, is to be East Germany's permanent representative in Bonn.

The appointment of Mr. Kohl, 44, which had been rumored for weeks, was finally confirmed by East German Communist party chief Erich Honecker at a reception here last night marking the 24th anniversary of the foundation of the (East) German Democratic Republic.

Mr. Kohl had represented a Glasgow constituency for 28 years. He was seriously injured in a car crash on the M1 motorway in October of last year.

His death brings to four the number of pending parliamentary by-elections.

Luigi Proietti

ROME, Oct. 8 (UPI).—Boxing manager Luigi Proietti, 63, who handled five European champions, died last week after a long illness.

Boxers he managed included his brother, Roberto, Sergio Capriati, Tiberio Mitri, Bruno Visintin and Giulio Rinaldi.

John Rankin, 84, Dies; Glasgow Labor MP

LONDON, Oct. 8 (UPI).—John Rankin, 84, a Labor member of Parliament, died today in a London nursing home after suffering a stroke, a party spokesman said.

Mr. Rankin had represented a Glasgow constituency for 28 years. He was seriously injured in a car crash on the M1 motorway in October of last year.

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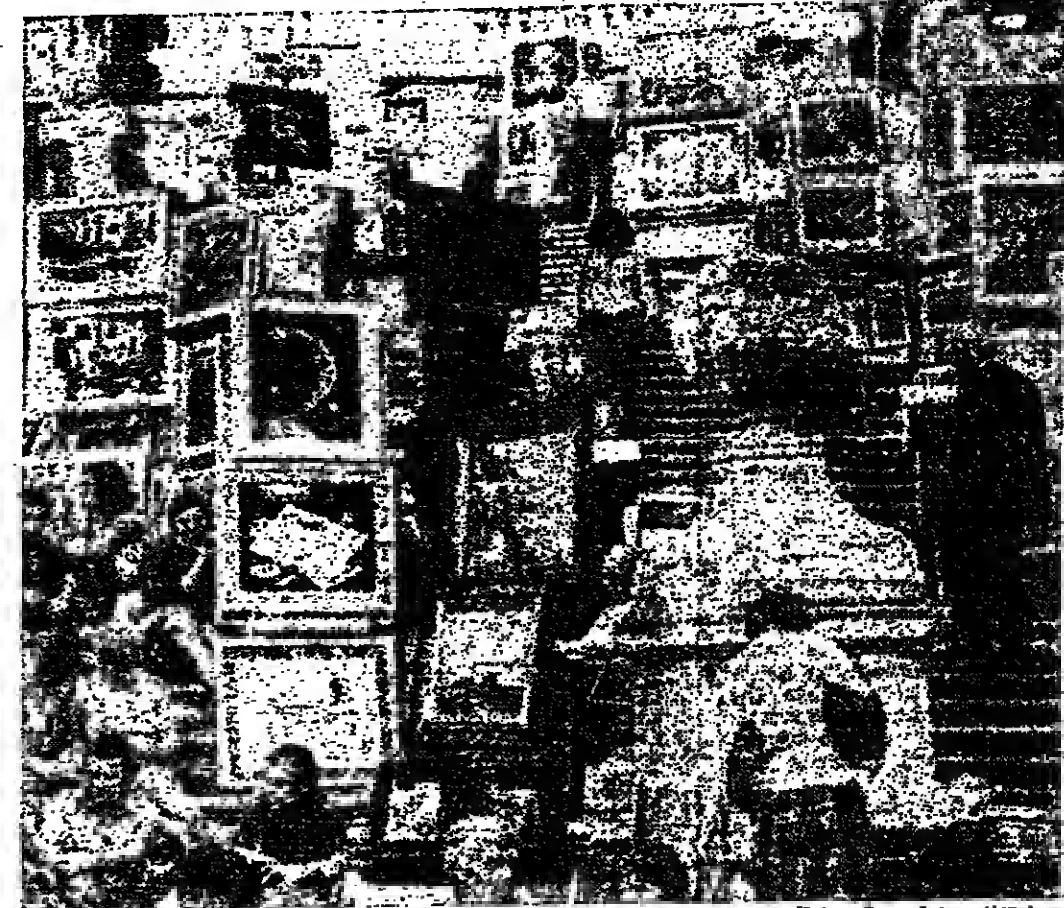
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ART SHOW—As they do every fall, the Spanish Steps in Rome have become the setting for an art festival. The usual loungers sit amid the paintings.

English Voters in Quebec Feel 'Helpless' in Separatism Row

By William Borders

MONTREAL, Oct. 8 (NYT).—At a party in one of Montreal's affluent, English-speaking enclaves the other night, a young woman was discussing the current Quebec election campaign.

"If the separatists are defeated, or even if they should happen to be elected, it will be because the French people here wanted it to be," she said. "We vote, too, of course, but our numbers are too small to matter, and that's a helpless feeling."

That kind of frustration is not uncommon among English-speaking Canadians here these days, as they listen to the opening shots in an election campaign that could be crucial to the question of whether Quebec will separate from the rest of Canada.

The Parti Québécois, which advocates independence for this largely French-speaking province, is paying little attention to its appeal for votes to the 13 percent of the population whose native language is English, even though many among them have money and power.

Premier Robert Bourassa, on the other side, is widely accused of taking them for granted in

the belief that he is the only choice they have.

In the last election, 3 1/2 years ago, when the Parti Québécois was new and separatism was being specifically presented to the voters for the first time, 24 percent of the people, almost all of them French-speaking, voted for it.

The separatists' leader, René Lévesque, has made it clear that the movement must do better in the Oct. 29 election in order to survive, and that he thinks the English-speaking Canadians are not likely to be of any help to it.

"We don't expect any substantial support from the English-speaking population," he explained. "We will depend on French Quebec."

For Mr. Lévesque, a personable and earnest campaigner who used to be a popular television commentator here, it means concentrating on the working-class neighborhoods of Montreal, where English is almost never heard. It also means flying back and forth across a province twice the size of Texas, in visits to isolated industrial towns where almost everyone speaks French except the boss.

The English-speaking Canadians of the province, almost all of whom live in greater Montreal, generally oppose the idea of an independent Quebec because their role in it would be ambiguous, and because relatively few of them speak much French, which would certainly be its only official language.

Although a minority here, the English-speaking Montrealers enjoy an ethnic kinship with the majority of the rest of Canada, and that gives them a special status as long as Quebec remains just one of 10 provinces.

"Would I stay if the separatists won? Well, I might try," said an English-speaking lawyer whose French is good. "But we're certainly being dominated, and it would be hard."

The English-speaking Canadians here, who have traditionally taken little part in Quebec politics themselves, also have a third choice: who, like Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Lévesque, is a French-speaking Montrealer. Yves Dupuis, the flamboyant leader of the rightist Ordre Québécois, said:

Mr. Dupuis has done some campaigning among English-speaking groups here, but his appeal, which is generally unsophisticated and anti-intellectual, is thought to be directed mostly at rural and small-town voters, almost all of whom speak French.

Benelux to Use Single Tax Rate

BRUSSELS, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—The Benelux states—Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—agreed today to introduce a single value-added-tax system with uniform rates for all three countries.

The new system, to become effective after an unspecified transition period, will replace the different VAT systems currently in force in the three states, the Belgian Finance Ministry said.

The decision to harmonize VAT within the Benelux countries was made at a meeting of the finance ministers of the three countries, who decided to use the Dutch rates for all three countries.

Yugoslav Ex-Minister Jailed for 2 1/2 Years

BELGRADE, Oct. 8 (NYT).—Vojin Lukic, a Serb who had been purged as minister of the interior in 1968, has been sentenced to 2 1/2 years in prison for "hostile propaganda" involving criticism of Yugoslavia's economic and political policies.

Mr. Lukic lost power in 1966 with other members of a so-called right-wing faction after resistance to President Tito's reforms.

EEC to Seek To Allocate Regional Aid

By David Hawthorth

BRUSSELS, Oct. 8 (NYT).—The 13-man Common Market Commission will hold an intensive two-day session Thursday and Friday in a chateau near The Hague in an effort to draw up a possible package deal for the share-out of proposed regional and social funds and to launch the second stage of EEC economic and monetary union.

The Dutch site for the meeting was chosen in an attempt to avoid news leaks.

The commissioners are racing to meet the year-end deadline for these policies, which was set by a summit meeting in Paris last year.

Commission president François-Xavier Ortoli, whose relations with the press are uncomfortable, fears that news leaks about commission discussions at this stage could compromise prospects of finding agreement.

There is a growing belief that, unless a package deal can be worked out, the EEC will soon face a serious crisis.

To avoid a crisis, the commission has to submit to the EEC Council of Ministers a compromise, which will reconcile the conflicting claims and priorities among the nine member nations of the EEC. For instance, Germany is unenthusiastic about the regional policy, but Britain, Ireland and Italy want as much from the regional fund as possible.

The social policy, which commission member Patrick Hillery is soon to present to the council, is destined for a rough reception from both the British and French governments. Through all these differences, the EEC commissioners hope to define the summit meeting's declaration of "European union."

Relations between the United States and the community also will be reviewed during the meeting as the Nine also struggle to define a "European identity."

The commission members will also try to achieve greater agreement among themselves on how to respond to the U.S. administration's challenge to establish an "Atlantic charter" before the scheduled visit to Europe of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, later this fall.

Swedish Refuge To Chile Unionist

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—Luis Figueroa, former head of Chile's Marxist-dominated labor organization and one of the military regime's most-wanted men, has taken refuge in the Swedish Embassy here, an embassy spokesman said today.

He said Sweden had granted Mr. Figueroa political asylum. It was not immediately clear if he would get a safe-conduct permit to leave Chile.

Mr. Figueroa was a Communist deputy and served briefly as labor minister under the late President Salvador Allende, who died last month as the armed forces seized power.

Italy Relaxes Its Ban Against Shellfish

ROME, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—Italian government today relaxed a nationwide ban on shellfish and said it had been imposed when Italy's cholera break began in late August.

A Health Ministry spokesman said today's Official Gazette said shellfish may be for consumption purposes. Direct to the public were still not permitted. Shellfish is banned for the spread of cholera, which claimed at least 30 in the last month.

Trudeau Goes to China

OTTAWA, Oct. 8 (AP).—Prime Minister Jean Chrétien said today that he will accompany the prime minister's wife and government officials to Ottawa today for a one-day visit to China.

Ireland Court Gives I.R.A. 3-Year Term

Snipers Shoot Two Near Belfast Hospital

BELFAST, Oct. 8 (AP).—A British Army court today sentenced two men to three years in prison for their part in the Provisional Irish Republican Army's (I.R.A.) activities.

Mr. Twomey, 55, who in this year was said to be chief of staff of the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing, was sentenced for 12 months as a member of the illegal organization, drew a three-year committal order on a charge of harboring a member.

He refused to recognize the court in Dublin and, in several shouted interruptions to the proceedings, he called officials "bookkeepers of the Irish Army."

Mr. Twomey was the highest-ranking I.R.A. man to be jailed for 12 months since another chief of staff, Sean MacStiofain, was imprisoned last December. Twomey was the commander of the Provisionals' Belfast brigade before he moved to Dublin.

In Northern Ireland, where I.R.A. is fighting to unite with republicans, snipers gunned down soldiers and civilians in front of Belfast hospital and talks ended on power-sharing between feuding Protestants and Catholics.

The two men were fired from a car, security forces said. Neither was seriously hurt.

In Northern Ireland, a gun bomb blasted a glass work caused no casualties.

The talks in the provincial capital were between representatives of the Protestant-dominated Democratic and Labor parties and the nonsectarian Alliance party. Representatives of three groups met British leaders governing the North.

Talks between leaders of three parties and chief E administrator William Whitelaw began last week. The attempt to reach agreement ruling executive for Northern Ireland, in which Catholics and Protestants would divide responsibilities.

Workers Urge To Shun Plant Disease Source

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 8 (NYT).—Workers at the materials plant of Borden, here, were urged yesterday to shun the plant and a media effort to stay off their jobs because of a nerve agent which has stricken 138 production workers is identified and eliminated.

The disease, called peripheral neuropathy, attacks the nerves which control arm and muscles. Its victims grow limp or numb and even lose control of their limbs.

Health officials believe the disease is caused by inhalation, ingestion and absorption of an industrial gas but efforts to isolate it have been unsuccessful.

Dr. John W. Cashman, director of the Ohio Department of Health, is expected to lead a team of experts to the plant to determine whether the state's move to close the plant, as Columbus Coated Products, a manufacturer of coated vinyl products for Borden, is a health hazard.

Meanwhile, 100,000 workers in the local textile industry, urged plant workers to off their jobs beginning Monday. Mr. Smith said that he was on advice from union consultants.

Six in Family Slain In Bangladesh

DAKKA, Bangladesh, Oct. 8 (AP).—Six members of a family were slain in a house 160 miles west of Dhaka, what is believed to be a political killing, the police said today.

The night attack on the family in Rajshahi district was one of three incidents involving a family in the region. Eighteen of one family were slain in an attack with grenades near Rajshahi, another near Manikganj, 25 miles west of Dhaka, and a third near Manikganj, 25 miles west of Dhaka, where a family of 10 was slain after they had fled from a police station.

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مكازم التل

Former Biafra Is Responding to Policy of Reconciliation

By William Tuohy

U.L.I. Nigeria, Oct. 8.—The wreckage of three transport planes still lies strewn along the side of the highway, a road that once served as a makeshift airfield known by the code name of "Annabelle."

The former hospital at nearby Mgbidi is now occupied by workers from an oil prospecting outfit; the thousands of homeless children have been moved out.

To the north, the city of Onitsha is still pockmarked by shell holes, but elsewhere in this area once known as Biafra the scars of the Nigerian war appear to be healing.

The towns that once were datelines for headlines—Owerri, Umuahia and Aba—are quiet and calm, and the locals are planning to turn the last bunker of the Biafran leader, Col. C. O. Ojukwu, into a tourist attraction.

"Though we are not happy with the results of the war," said an Ibo tailor here in U.I., "we are happy that the war is over. We are all one Nigeria now, for better or worse."

The war between the federal forces of Gen. Yakubu Gowon and the breakaway state of Biafra lasted from July, 1967, to January, 1970. Shortly before the surrender, Col. Ojukwu left the country. He is now said to be running a prosperous trucking business in the Ivory Coast.

After the war, in a policy

called "no victor—no vanquished," Gen. Gowon tried to carry out a policy of reconciliation toward the former rebels. Among other things, he uses Ibos as his bodyguards and his personal pilot.

"We believe that Gen. Gowon is making a serious attempt to bring the Ibos back into the mainstream of national life," said a prominent editorialist in Enugu, the capital of the Eastern State. "Without Gowon, the Ibos may not have survived."

"He has behaved well, but some of the other leaders in Lagos have not been as eager as Gowon to implement the policy. Some of them seem to discriminate against us. However, nobody here has any thought of trying to break away again."

At the height of the struggle, world attention focused on the plight of the thousands of Biafrans who were reported to be starving as the government troops encircled the area. Both sides were accused of using starvation as a weapon: federal troops to force the Biafrans into submission, the rebels as a means to rally world sympathy to their cause.

It is still impossible to get any accurate estimate of the deaths caused by the war. Guesses range from one hundred thousand to a million. Yet many observers now believe that reports of starving and of atrocities committed on both sides were exaggerated.



Gen. Yakubu Gowon

In Onitsha, perhaps the hardest hit of the Biafran cities, a lawyer named G.O. Agbu sipped a bottle of locally brewed beer and said: "Everything is all right now. We

are better off than during the war."

"Some people may be bitter, particularly the Ibo army officers who are out of a job. But I can eat, practice my profession, discuss my opinions and go about unmolested. Nigeria is one country now—and I believe in it."

And a friend added of the departed Col. Ojukwu: "He is a nonentity here. He has no following. People have forgotten about him."

At the time of the war, Nigeria was divided into three main regions, Northern, Western and Eastern, with the majority tribe in each holding most of the authority and jobs: the Hausas, the Yorubas, and the Ibos.

The government has split up the three regions into 12 states as a way of reducing the power of the big-three tribes and giving more representation to the smaller tribes.

During the war, Biafra claimed a population of about 13 million. Now Eastern State, with Enugu as the capital, has about 8 million people, mostly Ibos.

The Ibo country has green, rolling plains with bananas and palm groves, with a good road network carrying trucks which bear mottoes like: "Trust in God," "Will Is Power" and "Live and Let Live."

Perhaps the biggest Ibo complaint is the government's failure so far to settle what is known as the "abandoned properties"

problem. This refers to Ibo holdings in what is now the "Rivers State," where many Ibos owned property before fleeing during the war.

The Ibos are afraid to return to their property because it has been taken over by the river tribes who still hold grudges against the Ibos for their years of domination.

To reduce the fears, hatreds and jealousies that occur because of tribal animosities, the government has launched a Youth Service Corps inducting college graduates into public service for one year and sending them to different parts of this sprawling country.

"We hope this will give a generation of new leaders the chance to see that they have nothing to fear from Nigerians in other regions," said Patrick Akwah, the Youth Corps director in Enugu.

© Los Angeles Times.

South Vietnam to Get Korean Technical Aid

SEOUL, Oct. 8 (AP)—South Korea has agreed to provide South Vietnam with technical assistance grants worth \$1 million to help it rebuild its war-torn economy.

The pact was sealed during a two-day economic ministers conference which closed here Saturday.

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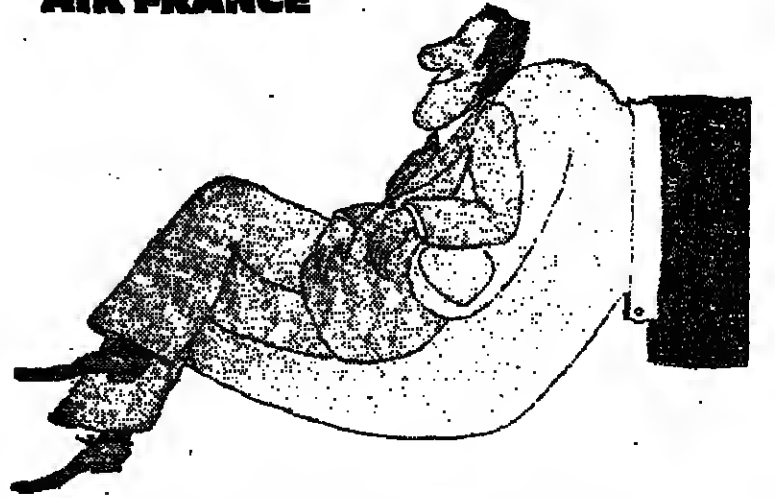
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Tanaka and Brezhnev Urge Treaty to End World War II

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Oct. 8 (UPI)—Premier Leonid Brezhnev today called for a peace treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States to end World War II.

Representatives of both superpowers, however, have been reluctant to discuss the issue. The talks will range from economic cooperation on major economic projects in Siberia, in which development projects in Siberia, to Soviet concepts for collective security in Asia.

For the Soviet Union, Mr. Tanaka's visit represents an important opportunity to make up lost ground and try to upstage the Chinese leadership, to whom Mr. Tanaka first turned in mid-1972 when he came to power, much to Moscow's chagrin.

Biggest Step Yet

For the Japanese, this visit is the most important step so far in what Tokyo expects to be a long process of warming up relations with the Kremlin in the interest of regaining four offshore islands captured by Soviet forces during World War II.

The Japanese have made the return of the islands, Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan and Habomai, a nonnegotiable condition for a formal peace treaty ending World War II. The Soviet Union refuses to countenance their return, although the late Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev in 1956 was ready to give back two of them.

Japan refused because of the implications for Moscow's border dispute with China.

In his remarks, at a Kremlin luncheon in Mr. Tanaka's honor, Mr. Brezhnev alluded to such thorny problems indirectly when he observed, "We may still encounter a number of complexities" in the joint effort to improve bilateral political as well as economic relations.

The 67-year-old Soviet party leader also seemed to confirm diplomatic expectations that the Tanaka visit will not produce dramatic breakthroughs by adding that the outstanding problems "can hardly be solved at one stroke."

Two Arraigned In Houston's Sex Mass Murders

HOUSTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The two youths accused in the Houston sex mass murders pleaded not guilty today to the charges and were bound over for trial early next year.

Elmer Wayne Henley, 17, and David Brooks, 16, entered the pleas at their arraignments before District Judge William Hatten.

Judge Hatten set trial dates of Jan. 14 for Henley and March 4 for Brooks. "They were arraigned separately in a courtroom heavily guarded by deputy sheriffs."

Henley is charged with six counts of murder and Brooks with four in the homosexual mass murders of 27 teen-age males over the last several years in the Houston area. Both answered "Not guilty" as the judge read each of the indictments to them.

The case came to light two months ago when Henley telephoned police and told them he had shot and killed Dean Corli, 28.

Henley told officers of a homosexual murder and torture ring which he said Corli organized. He said he shot Corli in self-defense during a sex and pain-inflicting party after Corli said he would kill him and two other persons present at the house.

16,000 Japanese Protest U.S. Ship

TOKYO, Oct. 8 (UPI)—More than 16,000 persons demonstrated at Yokosuka yesterday to protest the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway's using that city as its home port, police said. The Midway's arrival at Yokosuka Friday was greeted by two demonstrations involving about 6,000 persons.

Union members and students marched to the main gate of the U.S. Navy base in Yokosuka. There the students, wearing helmets and carrying bamboo stakes, clashed with about 2,500 police, reporters said. Five students were arrested.

The rally was sponsored by the Socialist party, the Communist party and the New Buddhist party of Japan.

Youths Set Afire Edinburgh Man

EDINBURGH, Oct. 8 (AP)—A gang of teen-agers set fire to a man yesterday and police said they believed the attack was inspired by a similar incident in Boston last week.

John Hamilton, 46, a transient, survived the attack but was reported to be in critical condition.

Three youths grabbed him in an alley where he was lying on a mattress drinking with another vagrant. They doused him with the highly inflammable contents of a can of beer and then threw a match on him.

The youths fled as Mr. Hamilton writhed screaming on the pavement. Two young men passing nearby tore off their jackets and smothered the flames. Police held three youths for questioning.

A young white woman was burned to death in Boston last week after six black youths turned her to pour gasoline over her and set it alight.

Gaullists Elect Leader

PARIS, Oct. 8 (AP)—Alain Le Roy Ladurie, 60, a former cabinet minister and a longtime associate of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, was elected Saturday as secretary general of the Gaullist party, the UDR, its highest political post. Mr. Ladurie replaced Alain Peyrefitte.

The Paradoxical Frontiers

Whether the Israelis withheld action because they wanted the political values of having the Arabs strike the first blow, or whether they were taken by surprise, it is clear that Israel was better able to exercise restraint or withstand a sudden onslaught because of the frontiers won in 1967. The Golan Heights, beyond Galilee, and the big ditch of the Suez Canal, with all of Sinai behind it, provide room for maneuver and mobilization which was largely lacking six years ago.

Yet neither the Golan Heights nor the Suez Canal prevented a renewal of the war, and, in fact, may have assured it. Thus the Arab breach of the cease-fire served two contradictory ends: it dramatized the frustrations caused Egypt and Syria by Israel's refusal to withdraw to the frontiers existing before the six-day war and probably convinced the Israelis of their practical wisdom in holding their military gains.

The Middle Eastern situation is replete with such paradoxes. They are at once sharpened and confused by the religious significance of so much of the territory involved, by the palimpsest of history, that was written and rewritten, sagas of courage and shame over every square inch of it, by conflicts of pride and practical interest that combine to make a tragedy for a whole region.

In theory, it should be possible to work out a practicable solution—one that might satisfy no one completely and leave extremists on each side embittered, but would be acceptable to moderate men and permit the Middle East to work out a rational destiny. This would require Arab acceptance of the

state of Israel as a fact, within borders that would make at least a modicum of strategic, topographic and political sense. It would require Israel's acceptance of a large share of responsibility for resettling and compensating Palestinian Arabs uprooted or swallowed up in the wars, as well as of the abandonment of some of the territory taken in 1967.

Unfortunately, the status that has existed precariously over the past six years has given extremists on both sides vested interests in extremism. On the side of Israel, the present frontiers offer lands for settlement and the ingathering of the exiles. To the Arabs, the state of Israel has increasingly become a total enemy, to be eradicated totally—as was the mood in 1948. And while both sides deny the right of outside powers to influence events, both are in fact portions of a complexly knitted international community and neither can fight, or in fact survive, without the rest of the world.

Somehow, the paradoxes, the dilemmas, the contradictions, must be resolved. Their very intensity makes this necessary, as the taut years since 1967, with repeated crises, involving so many nations and so many global interests, plainly show. The worst that could happen would be the hardening of present divisions among the nations outside the Middle East, whatever the motivations behind those divisions. If Tel Aviv, Cairo and Damascus lock themselves into untenable positions, it is for reasons their peoples feel deeply. But that is all the more reason why Washington, Moscow, Peking and the rest should show statesmanship, rather than gamesmanship.

Oily Diplomacy

The politics of oil undoubtedly played an influential role in the strategic considerations entering into the Egyptian-Syrian attack on Israel. It is inconceivable that those who planned the military incursions did not count on the leverage they might expect from the West's need for Arab oil—a need highlighted by the fact that representatives of the major oil companies are meeting in Vienna for price discussions with six chief producing countries, five of them Arab states.

What Cairo and Damascus must want is to have the Vienna meeting turn into a confrontation in which the threat of a slowdown or halt in Arab oil exports would force the United States to alter its Middle East policy, with a "tilt" toward the Arabs and away from Israel.

An initial warning shot directed at Washington came from Iraq just after the Egyptian-Syrian offensive. It took the form of an announcement by Baghdad that it had taken over Exxon and Mobil oil interests in that country.

Back in 1967 at the time of the six-day war, when fuel shortages were far less critical, there was action as well as rhetoric in the effort to use oil as a political weapon. Then, for varying periods of weeks or months, the principal Arab oil producers almost completely halted petroleum production, tanker loadings and pipeline usage. This

political employment of oil failed because the West then had excess productive capacity and tankers, and the oil companies were able to redeploy supply sources and transport routes.

Neither the United States nor other powers can submit to oil blackmail, despite the much tighter situation that now prevails. Some users of Middle East oil have been seeking to establish national stockpiles that would cushion for a time the shock of any interruption in the flow. But what has been really needed—and is even more needed now—is an explicit organization for co-ordinating the resources of the major consumers, in effect a defensive cartel of oil-using nations to reply to the *de facto* cartel of the producers.

Arab petroleum coercion, if it is attempted now, can only be met by sharing the West's resources and imposing sacrifices on all in order to make tolerable the difficulties of those nations that are most vulnerable. The United States would have to do much of the needed sharing. The alternative of surrender to Arab oil blackmail—should it be attempted—would in the long run cost the West far more economically and politically than the first installment the Arabs demand: the end of Israel's secure existence as a sovereign nation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Mideast Fighting

The Arab-Israeli conflict has flared up again. Nobody knows who provoked the dangerous fighting, but what for? It is certain that the battle was against a worldwide trend toward détente. The main reason that the Arab-Israeli conflict has not been settled is that both sides believed the only solution of the conflict is by force. We urge the belligerents to arrange a cease-fire as soon as possible. Simultaneously we expect the United States and the Soviet Union to take positive action toward a peaceful solution to the Mideast problems—to show that détente is not only for them.

—From the *Asahi Shimbun* (Tokyo).

This time the Arabs started it. Of that there can be no reasonable doubt. It may well be true that Israel was planning some punitive action against Syria for the alleged involvement of the Syrian-controlled guerrilla organization in the Vienna kidnapping of Sept. 29. This threat could have provoked the Syrian and Egyptian troop buildups (as a similar threat did in May, 1967). But Israel could hardly have chosen to attack on two fronts simultaneously be-

fore its armed forces (the bulk of which are part-time) were even mobilized. It is clear that the Egyptians, who in 1967 felt the devastating effect of a surprise attack, were determined that this time they would get in their blow first and as far as possible have the force of surprise on their side...

So once again the Middle East is plunged into large-scale bloodshed and destruction. That is a tragedy for all concerned and those who took the decision to do it—presumably President Sadat and President Assad—bear a heavy responsibility. There is no comfort for anyone in this affair...

—From the *Times* (London).

The war is being fought on Arab soil, and in a larger sense Israel has provoked this war by not adopting a more flexible attitude in negotiating a peace settlement...

—From the *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi).

Israel is the aggressor in the current Mideast fighting and it is being commanded and wire-pulled by the U.S. imperialists. The Vietnamese people severely condemn the aggression being made by the Israeli reactionaries, henchmen of the U.S. imperialists...

—From *Nhan Dan* (Hanoi).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

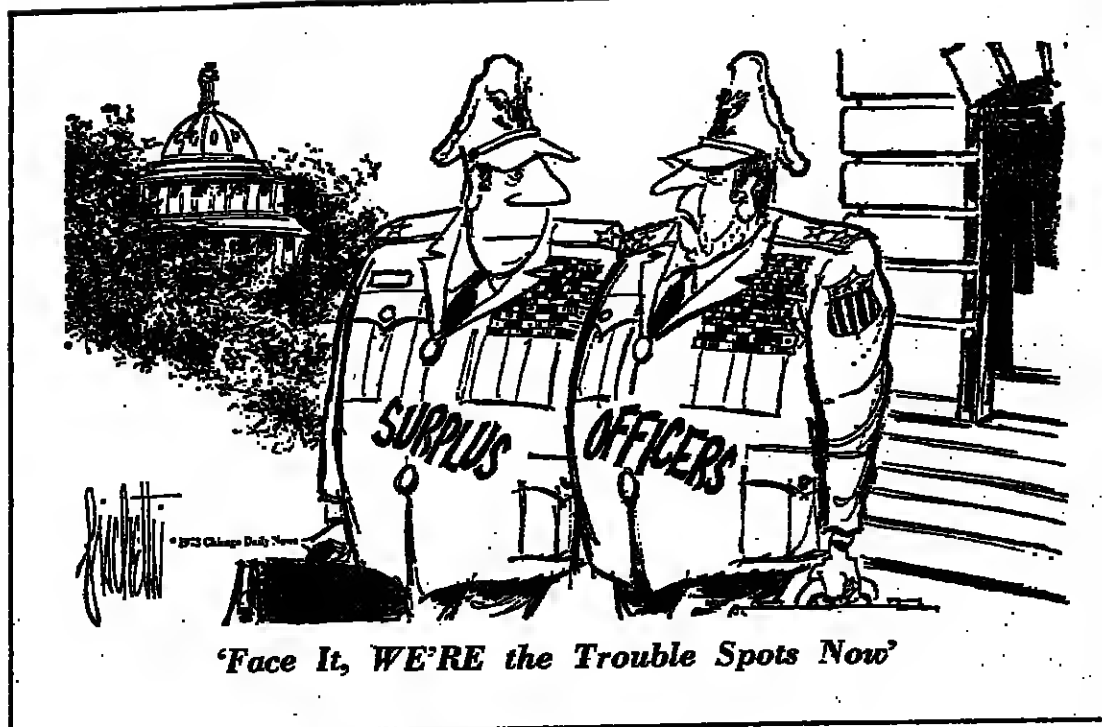
October 9, 1898

MADRID—The government has resolved that the Philippine prisoners held by Spain shall be repatriated, also the Negro soldiers who came here from Cuba. Gen. Jaudenes has made communication to the Spanish government giving his opinion that if Spain returns the Philippine prisoners, Gen. Aguinaldo will give up the Spanish. There is some astonishment that the chief of the staff of the Spanish army in Puerto Rico has begged to be retired, as he wishes to reside in the island.

Fifty Years Ago

October 9, 1923

ROME—All the Fascists who took part in the march on Rome last year will be decorated with a special medal which will be issued during the celebrations of the first anniversary of that event this month. A diploma signed by Signor Mussolini will accompany this medal. Meanwhile, in Berlin a duty of 27,000,000 marks on every pack of playing cards and of 237,000 marks on every kilogram of salt are among the latest fiscal measures taken by the government to meet the financial situation.



The Middle East: Back to War

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—No one can take comfort from the latest outbreak of fighting in the Near East. The surprise attack on the highest of holy days has given Israel just cause for devastating retaliation against Egypt and Syria.

New bitterness will be sowed, and perhaps more Arab territories annexed. As a result, the time ripe for settlement will be postponed for years, and the whole world will be the loser.

It didn't have to be that way. The Arabs had developed a coordinated strategy that, if followed with patience, gave promise of a negotiated settlement on favorable terms.

Oil Weapon

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt had accommodated his policies to take in tow the whole range of Arab states from the radical governments in Libya and Iraq to the medieval regime in Saudi Arabia. For the first time, it became possible to supplement the pressure of the Palestinian commandos with the so-called "oil weapon."

The threat of oil shortages was clearly causing Europe and Japan to look more sympathetically on the Arab cause. Exasperation with Israel was evident in the pattern of voting at the United Nations, and in reactions to terrorist blackmail. It speaks volumes that Austria, a country not exactly free of guilt for its Nazi past, would make a deal with the terrorists at the expense of Jewish emigration from Russia to Israel.

Even the United States was beginning to feel the pressure. President Nixon's comment on the Near East at his news conference of Sept. 5 centered on the proposition that "both sides are at fault." That even-handed dismissal by its only protector could hardly give satisfaction in Israel.

Slippery Slope

Especially since the new Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, is a German Jewish refugee with hang-ups about Israel familiar to those of us who are American Jews. The Israelis figured, not wrongly, I believe, that once they were drawn into negotiations, Mr. Kissinger would ram concessions down their throats.

So all the Arabs had to do was wait for the negotiating hour to come round. At the point, the Israelis were on the wrong end of the slippery slope. The outcome would have been almost complete Israeli pullback from the land taken during the six-day war.

The attack last weekend forfeited all these potential Arab gains. Outsiders, easy in the safety of distance, may reserve judgment about what started what, and speculate about possible Arab motives. But the Israelis are at the hot gates, and they have had a hot reaction expressed in the baptism of the fighting as the "Holy Day War."

What the Israelis know is that they took heavy casualties from an attack that came at a time when Arab fortunes were on the rise and confirmed the worst fears of the Israeli bawls. Premier Golda Meir and most of her ministers will now be more than ever convinced that the Arab intent is to annihilate Israel. They will thus stop fighting now only after having achieved an outcome tougher on the Arabs than the outcome in 1967.

Militarily that means destruction of the fighting forces of

Egypt and Syria. The battle will be carried in a terrible way to both countries. Their bases for missile, air and armored forces will be wiped out. The only question is how far Israeli penetration across the Suez Canal and down the road to Damascus. Diplomatically, the annexationists in Israeli politics will be powerfully advanced. The Israeli hold over Sinai and Gaza will be tightened, and Syrian territory along the Golan Heights will almost surely be taken for good.

Deceived

The American government, for once, has recognized these realities. The slow approach of the UN Security Council is an exercise in mesmerizing world opinion. The President and Secretary of State Kissinger, who was deceived by the Arabs in his initial contacts at the UN, are

buying time for the Israelis to do the job.

But no one should assume that the fruit of these actions is going to be sweet. New humiliation is not apt to remove the Arabs from their favorite niche in the world of unreality. Despite President Nixon's appeal, the Soviet Union, under competitive pressure from China, will probably continue support for the Arab cause. So Israel will probably be more isolated than ever, and the United States more lonely in its support.

The one peace possible in the Near East—the peace of forgetfulness—is accordingly further away than ever. It is symbolic of what has happened that the fighting took place near Gadera by the Sea of Galilee, of which it was written: "And behold, the whole herd rushed down the steep bank into the sea, and perished in the waters."

Why Pay More?

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—On an income of more than \$200,000, Richard M. Nixon paid \$793.81 in federal income tax for 1970. The next year he paid \$878.03. Those figures, published in the *Providence Journal-Bulletin*, have not been challenged. They are about the same as a family of three with an income of \$7,500 to \$8,500 would ordinarily have paid.

How could the President earn so much and pay so little tax? The answer is that, like others in the higher brackets, he claimed large deductions. The largest was apparently for a claimed charitable contribution: the gift of some of his personal papers to the national archives.

But there is a cloud over that deduction. Some tax experts believe that the transfer of Nixon papers to the archives did not qualify as a deductible gift. At the very least there were oddities about the transaction that make the tale worth telling.

Tax Reform

Until 1969, a president or other eminent person who gave their papers to the nation got large tax benefits. They could deduct their full market value—what an expert thought they would bring if sold to collectors. Then, in the Tax Reform Act of 1969, Congress virtually eliminated such deductions. That section of the act became effective on July 26, 1969.

In March of that year, when the reform was widely anticipated, large quantities of Nixon's pre-presidential papers were moved from the White House to the National Archives. They filled 1,217 cubic feet of boxes. A "deed" purported to give certain of those papers to the United States. But it was a curious deed, and a curious gift.

At the end of the deed there was typed, "Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States of America." But the document was actually signed by the President's deputy counsel, Edward L. Morgan. According to a notary's statement, he signed on April 21, 1969, but the document was dated March 27, 1969.

2. Nixon did not sign his own purported deed. Nor, to this day, has anyone from the General Services Administration signed the document to indicate acceptance. An official GSA handbook cites

the requirement of both signatures on deeds of presidential papers; when Nixon made an undoubted gift of other papers a year earlier, both he and a GSA official signed the deed.

3. No one at the National Archives ever heard of this purported deed until April, 1970, when it arrived there. Until then it was held in California by a private lawyer of Nixon's.

4. The supposed deed did not describe the actual papers being given. It said they would be listed later, after "final sorting, classification and appraisal."

5. An appraiser named Ralph Newman selected 322 cubic feet of documents out of the original 1,217 as the "gift," and put their value at \$70,000. Newman said he completed the detailed valuation in early 1970 and could have had no way of knowing the figure in April, 1969.

6. The National Archives learned precisely which papers were said to constitute the gift in a letter from Newman of March 27, 1970.

This story was first told in articles by Nick Kozl in *The Washington Post* last June. A Washington organization called Tax Analysts and Advocates took an interest. It sought and eventually obtained from the GSA copies of many of the documents involved, including the deed; these confirmed the main facts.

The tax group analyzed the applicable law. It concluded that the President had not made a valid gift of these papers before the deadline of July 26, 1969. Its reasoning can be only briefly summarized.

The National Archives accepts papers both for storage and as gifts. The mere moving of Nixon's papers in March, 1969, was not clearly one or the other. To be a gift there had to be a legal document of transfer: a valid deed. But this deed was never signed by the supposed donor, and never delivered to the archives until long after the critical date.

Tax cases also indicate that a gift is not legally made until it is accepted. In this case the GSA has not shown its acceptance by a signature.

Control Issue

Finally, a donor who keeps effective control of the property has not really given it away. The fact that the particular documents were not even selected before July 26, 1969, indicates that control had not then passed to the GSA.

Tax Analysts and Advocates urged the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Donald C. Alexander, to have the President's tax returns audited on this issue. The statute of limitations has passed for the 1969 tax year, but the 1970 deduction was so large that it was almost certainly spread forward into the 1970 and 1971 returns—accounting in good part for the nominal Nixon tax payments in those years.

Commissioner Alexander is still considering what to do about the curious affair of the President's papers. It could not be easy for him to scrutinize a President's tax return, but the alternative is to increase the already dangerous cynicism of ordinary people who cannot avoid their tax—and who pay Richard Nixon's salary.

Louis McRedmond From Dublin:

The Irish are
not impossible,
just suspicious.

DUBLIN—The British, in their heyday, used to speak of their far-flung possessions as "the Empire on which the sun never sets." It took an Irishman, the old parliamentarian Tim Healy, to put the claim in perspective. "The Lord," he said, "wouldn't trust them in the dark." The atavistic suspicion of perdition Albion still lurks deep in the Irish soul. Fifty years of independence did little to erode it. Some, indeed, would argue that it gained new life from the official version of history sponsored by the state, a simplified scenario of goodies and baddies in which the rapacious English stole, mauled, slaughtered and perjured their way into seizing the fair lands of the noble, brave, poetic and saintly Irish. Conor Cruise O'Brien, now a government minister, had in mind this revised version of the past when he made his famous comment last year on the IRA bombing of the British paratrooper headquarters. "Were the seeds of Aldershot," he mused, "planted in some Irish schoolroom?"

The trouble with mythology is that it rests on a stratum of truth. Eliminate hindsight, allow for a measure of good will, acknowledge the quarrelsomeness of the Irish themselves, and you are left nonetheless with a sorry record of oppression and mismanagement to run up the story of the English in Ireland. The justice at the heart of the Irish folk-memory was conceded by Winston Churchill when he wrote: "Upon all of us there still lies 'the curse of Cromwell.'" Men less endowed with vision rule in Britain today. They hector the Irish for remembering, old ill too long; fair comment, perhaps, but scarcely designed to work conversion. More dangerously, they brush aside as quaint emotion the Irish sense of history. It is not "practical." It is not "politics." It can safely be ignored... or so they seem to think. The mundane practicality of Whitehall fell into a pit of its own digging this summer and for several weeks put in jeopardy the cautious concord hammered together between Dublin and London.

Littlejohn Case

We shall probably never know the whole facts of the Littlejohn business. Probably, there is little enough behind it. What we do know is that the brothers Keith and Kenneth Littlejohn, an Englishman and an Irishman, were convicted by a Dublin court upon a charge of bank robbery. In their defense they pleaded that their activities in Ireland had the approval of the British government; the British, in turn, admitted that one of them had been interviewed by a junior minister from the department of Lord Carrington, Her Majesty's secretary of defense; the contact was made, said the British, because it seemed that information was on offer about the IRA. With British lives at stake in Northern Ireland, and Lord Carrington and Prime Minister Heath, information would be taken from whatever source it came. Fine. Practical. Politically sensible. And in its effect on Irish opinion, disastrous. The ancient suspicion bubbled up and boiled over. Tim Healy would have recognized its phrasing: "The English were at their tricks again; spying, subverting, instigating trouble. People recalled that an Irish policeman had been found guilty a few months earlier of passing documents to British intelligence. People remembered 'the unexplained bombs which had killed Dublin citizens last winter.' 'Of course the Brits did it,' I was told. 'It hangs together; it's all of a piece, it's typical.' The comments came, not from extremists or scare-mongers, but from white-collar persons involved in their professions: an architect, a civil servant, a barrister.

It was, I repeat, suspicion. Unargued suspicion. There was no evidence. In the cold light of reason it must be doubted that even the most obtuse of British politicians would descend to bank robbery and bombing to discredit the IRA—indeed, of course, they automatically be blamed but who have long ago discredited themselves without foreign assistance in the eyes of the people of the Republic. The Englishman was right who told me that the public reaction was "the old demagoguery come to life." What he failed to see was the responsibility of his own government in calling it up from the depths of the Irish subconscious. To be sure, every

nation collects intelligence in espionage in spying. But a nation calculates the consequences before it embarks on any act. The British neglected to calculate. At the practical level they forgot that spies get caught in Ireland—not because we are clever, but because we are a community in which even behavior rarely passes unnoted; as the Nazis discovered during the war when we picked every agent they sent in, a carefully acknowledged in German foreign policy documents later published by the Allies. I more serious British miscalculation was of a different order. The consequences of being caught were certain to stir a wave of nationalist sentiment. Nowhere is the plummy righteousness of the Home Office less acceptable. In short, information was worth the price of getting it.

'Irish Question'

There were English politicians for whom the Irish reaction, no matter. They, too, miscalculated. They forgot that "Irish Question" is a British question also: else why all the soldiers in the North? Britain and Ireland each have an interest in finding the answer. That end Premier Liam Cosgrave and Prime Minister Heath edged their way toward a rapprochement with the Irish, poring the British-devised smelly in Belfast and the British formally admitting the "Irish dimension" of the problem. It is the road to solution, the solution in sight, designed to controversy off the streets, into a political meeting-hall. The Littlejohn affair threatens for a time to block it as effect by an exploding mine in a border backyard. The British government had no choice but to serve a stern "want only spying" verdict on the Brit. The British had no choice to justify themselves as best could. In each country the partisan approach, in which position parties give broad backing to government policy. Northern Ireland, took a bit. The British Labor party demanded explanations. Irish Fianna Fail party said a mini-crisis when its former Premier Jack Lynch publicly considered resigning because of a lapse of memory contacts he had with the IRA in the early stages of the '60s. The episode, for the moment, seems to be closed. What it was the visit of Prime Minister Heath to Dublin last month was mildly historic, the time since independence the British head of government officially to the Republic. It was that we preened ourselves in seeing it, as an appearance—although it had penitential aspect, since the long talks with Mr. Cosgrave were held at the military air where the British prime minister's plane touched down. It was not that we wanted to see the country from him; just seemed a reasonable presentation.

Insensitivity

The very stress I place on British insensitivity betrays, own infection with the and demagoguery. Let my emphasis stand without further elaboration to reveal the reverse of the coin of the Irish excesses of sensitivity. Incomprehension breeds in meeting of opposites. Out of springs prejudice, each believes the worst of the other. If I would understand the tensions of the "Irish Question" take it for your starting-point, and the political failure of civil order, the more symptomatic what stirs the hearts of men. The lesson, I suspect, is universal. A hard lesson, for the who must learn. The Brit show a concern which may close to conviction, yet my English friend still wonders why they, so had a press in Ireland, the Irish have dug the roots of their own coming by pledging the state reform the teaching of history in the schools. But bombs are skeptical at the readiness Scotland Yard to attribute the to the IRA. It is a less than confident skepticism, though, the seeds that sprouted at Aldi had fell from a mighty scolding.

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ART IN PARIS

Dubuffet's Refuge in Irony

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Oct. 8 (UPI)—It must be fairly obvious by now that the anti-culture of yesterday is the culture of today. In 1944 the first exhibition of a 43-year-old wine merchant named Jean Dubuffet created a wave of scandal—a reaction one is tempted to consider rather quaint in the perspective of the present day, especially since a vast retrospective of his work has just opened at the Grand Palais (to Dec. 20).

Dubuffet was not a newcomer to art when his 1944 show opened. He had been addicted to it since his youth and, like Mark Twain, it up a number of times before burning out the scene.

His ideas were basically what would now be termed anti-cultural. He believed in an art devoid of know-how and maintained that anyone could be an artist. He subsequently started collecting works by self-taught creators and thereby defined a new artistic category which he called *art brut* (raw art).

At the outset, he followed a line not far removed from the art of children and of psychotics. In this he no doubt gave a cue to the artists who created the Cobra movement some four years later.

His first works were simple and

schematic on the representational level, with a dense orchestration of colors: human figures, houses, cows—the subject itself was not particularly significant. In time he turned more and more to an exploration of materials and texture, mixing sand and gravel, vegetable elements and other substances less easily identified into his painting.

The most interesting period to my mind was that devoted to rough, generally earth-colored surfaces without any subject at all or possibly representing a table whose surface virtually coincides with that of the painting itself. Here we lose sight of the anecdotal and more provocative aspect of Dubuffet's work and accede to a more thoughtful level of his sensibility.

The last 10 years of his work have been dominated by a sequence of pieces that are like immense and meticulous doodles. There is something about them—their rhythm and their obsessive quality—that is reminiscent of radio scrambling. Paintings, drawings, polystyrene sculptures tirelessly repeat the jigsaw assemblage of red, blue and black lines and surfaces in a predominantly white field.

Out of them, through them emerges a figure or an object,

a man, a house, a tree, a table or a chair—but barely identifiable through the dominant, tyrannical pattern. Dubuffet now has a hangar in an old Vincennes cartridge factory filled with great plastic foam figures of this sort. What is, above all, apparent in all his work is a preoccupation with the problems of art, its means and its role, and an ironical approach to his own production. Behind this a certain form of sensibility does appear, a pleasure in texture and in the most banal objects. But Dubuffet's work more or less consistently strikes me as polemical and defensive.

Dubuffet's "Don Concochazar" at the Grand Palais in Paris.



Dubuffet's work is satisfying in many respects. Yet at the same time this viewer, at least, feels unsatisfied in the end. I think it is because the artist does not definitely break the limits of his form. Instead his world suddenly loses breadth. In the '60s Dubuffet had succeeded in reaching beyond himself and his language. But apparently the '60s brought a baffling obstacle. Was it his official integration into France's cultural heritage by a retrospective exhibition of his work at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs in 1960? That could have posed a problem to the man who, in 1968, was to publish a book entitled "Asphyxiant Culture." But at his best Dubuffet is much more than the debunker of established values.

His recent work, according to his own statements, seems to aim at breaking down our habitual construction of reality. One may accept that, or one may view the stubborn, endless doodles of which he has become the entrepreneur as the pastime of a man who has taken an ultimate refuge in irony.

'Needlepoint for Men' By Roosevelt Grier

By Judy Klemesrud

NEW YORK (UPI)—There he sat, by the window in his Navarero Hotel suite, working on the needlepoint design of a wide-eyed knock-kneed green frog. He pulled the thread through the canvas, deftly, gently, and somehow it seemed hard to believe that this was really Roosevelt Grier, 6 feet 5 inches, 300 pounds, and formerly one of the famed, ferocious front four of the New York Giants.

But it turns out he was really a tough defensive tackle who used to get the dry heaves before every game. A gentle Giant, a Ferdinand the Bull with a daisy in his mouth.

And now, the 40-year-old tackle-turned-entertainer had come to New York to talk about his folkly-written new book, "Rosey Grier's Needlepoint for Men," published by Walker and Co. It costs \$10.

"I do it 'cause it's easy," Rosey said of his hobby, as his freckled, 23-month-old son, Roosevelt Kennedy Grier, better known as "Lil Ro," rolled on the floor at his feet.

"It's something anyone can do, if they just want to," he added. "You can have a lot of fun with it, live around with it, and just relax with it. I get keyed up a lot, you know, and I can sit and do something like this and kind of get away from it all. Pretty soon you're just into those little holes, man."

Rosey, who was a Los Angeles Ram when he ended his 13-year professional football career in 1967, started doing needlepoint a

few years ago as "a joke," after hanging around a Beverly Hills needlepoint shop called Jebba's, where a woman friend of his worked.

At first he got a lot of kidding, he said, especially from his pro football friends who thought that any publicity about Rosey's interest in needlepoint would be demeaning to the professional athlete's he-man image.

"I am too into myself to let anything like that bother me," Rosey said, in the soft, slow drawl he acquired as a youngster in his native Cuthbert, Ga., where he was one of 11 children of a farmer. "I know who I am, which is a heavy trip, because a lot of people don't know."

More Acceptable

Today, he said, many of his fellow ex-athletes who kidded him are now doing needlepoint themselves, including Ben Wilson, Alvin Hall and Rossie Johnson. Why does he think it's more acceptable today for men to admit such things?

"It was always acceptable," he replied. "Men are just becoming more willing to step forth. Yesterday, I was on a television show with a man who dared to admit he was a homosexual (Dr. Howard J. Brown, the John V. Lindsay administration's first health services administrator). I thought it was great. He is what he is."

Out of more than 200 needlepoint stitches, Rosey said he used only two: the continental and the basket-weave. The most difficult part about learning the art, he said, was "threading the needle."

BALLET IN PARIS

Troupe Shapes Up for 'Giselle'

By David Stevens

PARIS, Oct. 8 (UPI)—The current series of performances of "Giselle" at the Paris Opéra has been given an added gloss in the past week by the appearance in the main roles of two stars from the Bolshoi, but the real news is that these performances find the Paris company itself in its best shape since heaven knows when.

Not that Ekaterina Maximova and Vladimir Vassiliev did not provide a full share of technical and dramatic excitement, but neither one is ideally suited to this ballet either by physical or temperamental endowment. Maximova is a most beguiling peasant in Act I, but altogether

too healthy and solid and unethereal a figure for Act II. Vassiliev, on the other hand, is less than convincing as the nobleman of the opening scenes, while his desperate Albrecht of Act II is overwhelming simply on the basis of prodigious expenditure of one of the most powerful techniques in dance today.

The Choreography

What remains is considerable—the dramatically coherent choreography of Alicia Alonso, the rich decor and costumes of Thierry Bosquet, the sensitively judged lighting of Serge Apruzese, and above all the splendid ensemble of the corps in the ballet blanc sequences of the second act and the pas de dix

that Alonso has very convincingly put in the place of the first

As a bonus and curtain-raiser for the revival of this "Giselle" Alonso has also choreographed that curious "Pas Quatre" that is at once a kind of balletic joke and on the other hand a great opportunity for personal display and risk on the part of the four ballerinas. The acting of four exceedingly vain *prima ballerine* soliste was amusing, and not Pontol's fluidity, Nenon's strength, Christiane V. st's grace and Josefina Mend. poise made this excerpt in ballet and art history the gratifying tour de force that should be.

MUSIC IN GERMANY

Gotz Friedrich's Surprising 'Don Giovanni'

By Paul Moor

HAMBURG (UPI)—When Gotz Friedrich's long years of apprenticeship and mastery at East Berlin's Komische Oper came to an end a little over a year ago, several of the world's leading opera houses sought his abundant talents as a stage director. The Hamburg State Opera won out, signing him to a four-year contract as chief stage director. Because of his still growing reputation as the hottest operatic stage director of his generation, opera connoisseurs not only in Hamburg eagerly awaited his debut here. With "Don Giovanni," Mr. Friedrich may have surprised them, but he hardly has disappointed them.

Because of his East German origins, many Westerners have oversimplified matters by rubber-stamping Mr. Friedrich as a "revolutionary." At least in connection with this new production of "Don Giovanni," he has proven

himself almost a conservative.

The production, in general, lacks surprises or shocks.

With not a single Italian in his cast and assuredly not many Italian-speakers in the audience, Mr. Friedrich has illogically chosen to alienate his work for his audience by violating German tradition and offering it to them in Italian instead of German. He claims that no existing German translation does justice to the original; one wonders why, he himself didn't make a new one, as he has repeatedly done with other operas. He also points out that he had summaries of the plot and literal prose translations made available to Hamburg opera-goers well in advance. The fact remains that his cast sang, with varying lack of mastery, a language foreign both to them and to their audience, and this hardly furthers communication or assimilation of a stage work. Of the little role, Bernd Wehl, 28, not only sings impressively

but provides a welcome note to those exponents of this

whose estate in life makes don come across as a dirty man. The Polish tenor Witold Mackay also stood out, again in his almost insolent mastery of those belated problems in "Don Giovanni" which he sang at a rather leisurely tempo. Staffan T. as Leporello, Franz Grunke as Masetto, and Harald Ste as the commendatore depicted both vocal and histrionic talent. Of the women, Julia R. Thloff as Zerlina most distinguished herself; neither Sophie Jones as Donna Anna nor Ad Samders as Donna Elvira quite at ease in their roles towards the end of the even. Ernst Stein conducted, at quite listlessly, and—perhaps had trouble keeping his in together. All in all, a disappointing, but like all Mr. Friedrich's productions, an intense one.



Roosevelt (Rosey) Grier at work on needlepoint.

One time it took me a half hour."

His hobby has resulted in a plethora of needlepoint items in the Grier home in Brentwood, Calif., including a wall hanging that says "Peace and Love," a suede-backed pillow decorated with two Bengal tigers, a tennis racket cover, and another pillow decorated with a caricature of Rosey Grier.

Besides his needlepoint, Rosey also writes and records songs, acts in movies ("Skyjacked" and "The Thing With Two Heads"), once was host on a syndicated television talk show and is now a

regular guest on the TV show circuit.

Rosey, who helped captivate Sirhan B. Sirhan in the bid of the Ambassador Hotel in Angeles when Sen. Robert Kennedy was assassinated, remains close to the Kennedy family.

"I gave little John. Ken one of my books the other night," he said, "and I'm sending one to Ethel. I decided if I sent to all of the Kennedys, she would go through it first thing."

DINING IN ITALY

Where the Antipasto Is Smorgasbord

By Naomi Barry

ROME, Oct. 8 (UPI)—The Ruffled peppers of Al Ceppo are the glory of his antipasto array.

At a recent lunch I had been alerted to their cosmic role.

"If everything material in the world were destroyed," went the parlor game, "what would you salvage that you could carry in your head?"

"Theorem of Pythagoras," said a visiting New Yorker, Dr. Norman Rosenthal. "Well-Tempered Clavier," said Mrs. Rosenthal and a Rome musician, Jo Rollino, in unison.

Said Dr. Enrico Pastore, Rome's leading anesthetist, "I would take a recipe for pepperoni ripieni."

On its large rectangular tray of pepperoni ripieni, Al Ceppo had an assortment of red, yellow and green peppers. Cut in half and hollowed, they were filled with a stuffing which seemed a borrow from cannelloni but suited them well.

Cooked spinach was minced fine and mixed with an equal quantity of fresh white ricotta cheese. The two elements were bound together with a raw egg and seasoned with salt, pepper, grated parmesan, and chopped Roman mint. Into the oven for 20 or 30 minutes, and civilization has a centerpiece for reconstruction.

Many restaurants throughout Italy provide dazzling displays of

antipasti. Usually you admire them as you wait past and then order pasta. Because, once seated at the table, it is too hard to explain to the waiter which items on the other side of the room you would like to investigate.

Al Ceppo intelligently treats its antipasto buffet as a Scandinavian smorgasbord. The customer takes his plate and helps himself. Multiple choice demands the opportunity to look and linger.

Among the approximately 30 dishes are both singles and combinations of tomatoes, rice, raw vegetables, eggs, cheese, sausage, eggplant—the poor man's beefsteak—is presented in a number of ways. Two of them rival the stuffed peppers in popularity.

Thin slices of peeled eggplant are sautéed and told to act like crispies. Each slice is spread with a beshamel sauce to which has been added a little chopped ham, chopped hard-boiled eggs, mince, cubes of Gruyere, grated parmesan and fresh basil. The slices are then folded over and placed side by side in a baking dish. The ensemble gets a drizzle of tomato sauce, a sprinkling of grated parmesan and into the oven.

In the second version, the eggplant is unpeeled but sliced almost as paper thin as prosciutto. The topping consists of tomato, anchovy, mozzarella and parmesan moistened with a little broth.

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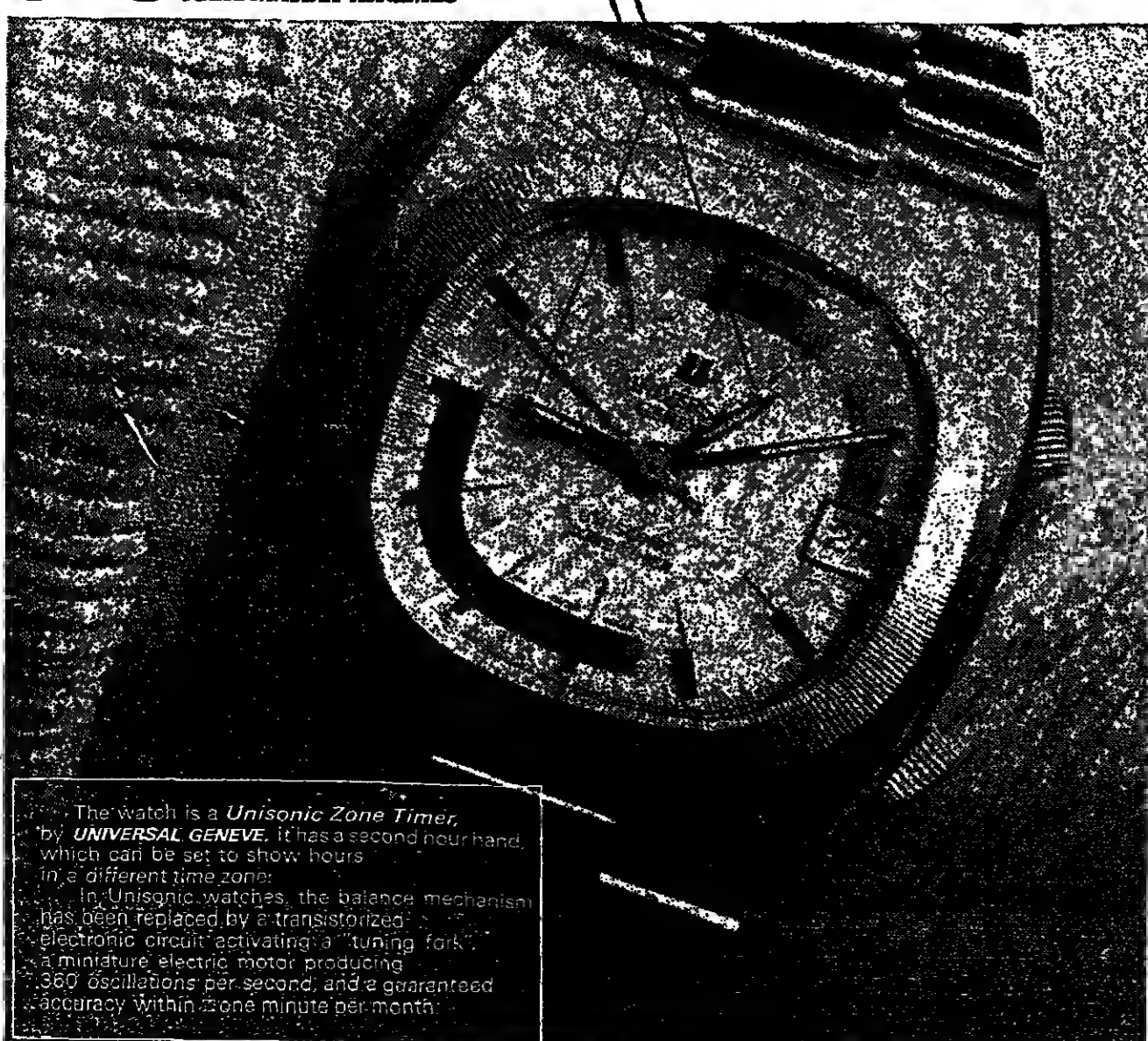
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Worker Discontent Seen in Europe

Report Urges New Conditions

GENEVA, Oct. 8 (AP)—The International Labor Organization, which has been for many years a special study in a number of its European member states, the ILO said today that it was "deeply concerned" by the "growing" discontent in working conditions in the last decade.

The report, which is expressed in both English and French, is a "new look" at policies and practices governing working conditions with the aim of "broadening the scope of the workers' freedom and responsibility at work and generally making the social atmosphere in the workplace more human."

The study was critical of today's general life pattern that begins with a period of education that ends abruptly and permanently for most Europeans on entering their first job "psychologically ill prepared for the often impersonal and highly controlled environment of the workplace."

"At the other end of their lives," the report continued, "they are no less abruptly obliged to enter a period of enforced inactivity, euphemistically known as 'retirement,' for which they have not been psychologically prepared."

Blaming the "infertility" of this life pattern for the dissatisfaction, irritation and boredom which it said characterized much of European society, the report urged that a way be found to permit the individual to vary his way of life without "opting out of society or being deprived of an income."

The report will be considered by government, trade-union and employer representatives of 30 countries during a two-week European regional conference in January.

Governance Acts to Attract Capital

After Large Outflow of Funds

PARIS, Oct. 8 (AP)—The government moved today to attract almost all the funds that have fled from the country since the devaluation of the franc in June.

The government's move was prompted by expectations that the franc would remain weak, making it a good currency in which to have debts, and the mark would be revalued. The speculation was stopped when the Bank of France told the nation's banks to stop lending funds to nonresidents.

Of the total September outflow, 9.24 billion is earmarked as the nation's indebtedness to the European monetary cooperation fund, reflecting the intervention of European central banks to support the franc within the margins of the joint float during the month.

To rebuild its reserves, France is now encouraging foreigners to bring funds into the country by making it profitable for the nation's banks to handle these accounts.

Since March 16, the Bank of France has required banks to reserve in the form of minimum reserve requirements, the increase in nonresident deposits from the level prevailing on Jan. 4. That means the banks could not use these deposits to make loans and earn interest and in fact would lose money doing the bookkeeping involved if they accepted such funds.

With that restriction now abolished, banks should have no trouble attracting foreign funds as domestic interest rates—at around 10 percent—are quite competitive with those available elsewhere.

In another move aimed at attracting an inflow of capital, the central bank has also authorized nonresidents to purchase short-term French securities.

Italy Records Big Surplus Payments

ROME, Oct. 8 (AP)—Italy's payments surplus of \$27 billion, the highest in its history, was reported today by the Italian government.

The surplus, which was the result of a combination of factors, including a large increase in exports and a decrease in imports, was a significant achievement for the country.

The government noted that the surplus was a reflection of the country's economic strength and its ability to attract foreign investment.

Dollar Firm Despite War

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The pound sterling exchange market reacted calmly today to the outbreak of war in the Middle East.

The dollar, which had been under pressure, remained firm despite the conflict.

Analysts noted that the market's reaction was more measured than expected, suggesting a degree of confidence in the dollar's position.

One Dollar

Today's closing rates for the dollar:

Country	Rate
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Germany	1.36
Italy	1.36
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Capital Spending Plans Revised Upward in U.K.

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Britain's manufacturing industry is expected to increase its capital investment by 6 percent in real terms this year and by about 15 percent next year, the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) said today.

The prediction was based on a survey of manufacturers conducted in August and September.

It represents an upward revision of an earlier DTI forecast of capital spending by manufacturers this year. In June, following a company survey in April and May, it predicted an increase of about 5 percent in capital expenditure by many manufacturing companies this year and a "strong increase" in 1974.

The government has been making considerable efforts to encourage manufacturers to increase their capital outlays. In 1972 capital spending by manufacturers fell 10 percent in real terms and in 1971 it fell by 7 percent.

The latest survey indicates that the expected increase in capital spending this year by distributive and service industries will be less than anticipated in June. The DTI said it now expects the increase in capital outlays by these industries will be closer to 4 percent than the earlier forecast of 6 percent. Another, but more modest, increase in spending by these industries is expected next year.

European Nations to Create Unified Patent System by 1976

BRUSSELS, Oct. 8 (WP)—Twenty-one West European nations have adopted the European Patent Convention, committing themselves to build a unified European patent system by 1976.

The new system, agreed upon at the end of a three-week conference in Munich Friday, will let inventors obtain a single application with the European Patent Office, to be headquartered in Munich. The International Patent Office in The Hague will take care of the examination of the originality, patentability and commercial worth of each application.

At present an application must be made in each European country in which an inventor wants exclusive rights to develop and market a new product.

Work first began on the new system in 1959 inside the six-member European Economic Community. The project was shelved during the mid-sixties for lack of agreement, but resurrected in 1968 with an invitation to all European countries to participate.

World Treaty Signed

The plan was given a boost in June, 1970, when 45 nations (including the United States) signed the Patent Cooperation Treaty in Washington. Once it is ratified by the national legislatures—not expected before 1975—the treaty will set up offices in Geneva, where an inventor may file a single patent request, to be forwarded out and processed by the patent office in each country designated by the applicant.

European patent authorities realized, however, that the advantages of this new worldwide system would primarily belong to U.S. corporations, which would continue to benefit from the delivery of "quickie" patents in Belgium and France.

On the other hand, Europeans would have just as much difficulty penetrating the U.S., which has lengthy and costly formalities. So they decided to put their own house in order before ratifying the world treaty.

The unified European system will probably cover 23 countries when it starts operations in January, 1978. National patents will continue to exist alongside the so-called "Europatent" and inventors will be able to choose the type of patent that best suits their purposes.

European officials are enthusiastic over the feat of cooperation which the new convention represents. For its part, industry hopes that the system, by reducing costs and delays, will increase profits.

However, some European lawyers are worried that "the United States is dragging its feet on the Patent Cooperation Treaty because the Europeans are now

New Groups Star in Heavy Stock Trading

Basic Industry Issues Are New Favorites

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (NYT)—The stock market has suddenly come alive with new groups of favorite issues after a long, harrowing period of depressed prices—and depressed investors.

"We've had a buying stampede in the last three weeks," says Robert J. Farrell, vice-president of market analysis for Merrill Lynch.

"During the two previous bear markets—in 1966 and again in 1969-70—there was no place else for money to go. But here we have some place else to go. We have the emergence of basic industry stocks."

Such long-languishing groups as the chemicals, copper, aluminum, steel, paper and cement seem to have caught fire. Joining in the price surge were oil, farm equipment and issues related to corporate capital spending, as well as scores of specialty stocks.

Analysts relate this phenomenon to a combination of factors: The strong profits shown by cyclical companies, a growing

N.Y. Prices Recover After Slump Over War

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (NYT)—Stock prices sold off sharply early today in their first reaction to heavy fighting in the Middle East and then staged an explosive rally on the New York Stock Exchange. Volume remained heavy despite the Columbus Day holiday observed by the banks.

The Dow Jones industrial average told the story of the stock market's dramatic recovery following the renewed combat between Israel and Arab forces on Saturday. At 10:30 a.m., reflecting a build-up of sell orders at the opening, the Dow was down 10 1/2 points.

But buying soon appeared to turn the market's retreat into a steady advance, with the Dow finishing at 977.65, a gain of 640 points.

International oils were the market's weakest group, in view of their hope interests in the Middle East.

Market strength, meanwhile, centered in semiconductor issues and other specialties, as well as blue chips, golds and glamour issues and oil stocks relatively free from the Middle East turmoil.

Bausch & Lomb, the volume leader, rose 5 7/8 to 44 after trading at its best level since early 1972, the year that saw this stock soar to a record price of 97 3/8—before collapsing earlier this year to 17 1/8.

Today's runup followed a company statement that demand for its Soflens contact lenses has run ahead of production capacity for several months.

Volume on the NYSE amounted to 18.99 million shares, in 10 of the 15 trading days prior to today's session. Big Board turnover topped 19 million shares in an amazing snapback from the summer doldrums.

The Columbus Day performance was all the more impressive in that the Dow had boomed ahead nearly 35 points during the last three weeks as chemicals, oils, papers, farm equipment and nonferrous metals—all regarded as capacity-shortage industries—led the rally.

Wall Street analysts, therefore, had conjectured prior to today's opening that renewed hostilities in the Middle East gave the market a perfect excuse for the long-expected pullback in stock prices. Instead, the market kept going up.

Prices advanced in moderately active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.99 to 107.45, while advances topped declines, 476 to 357.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Dow Chemical Net Rising 40%

Dow Chemical expects about a 40 percent increase in earnings and a 30 percent rise in sales in the third quarter ended Sept. 30. Dow says it is revising an earlier estimate for total year net income to a range of \$2.80 to \$2.90 a share before minor extraordinary items. The company says sales will increase to \$3 billion from \$2.4 billion in 1972. The company also predicts that third-quarter net income would be about 80 cents a share compared to a revised 57 cents a share and that sales would be about \$790 million compared to \$604 million in 1972.

Nissan Forecasts 20% Earnings Gain

Nissan Motor expects profits to rise 20 percent to 28 billion yen (about \$106 million) for the six months ended Sept. 30, compared to the preceding six months. Managing director Masataka Okuma forecasts a 5.6 percent gain in sales to about \$40 billion yen. Nissan built 1.03 million vehicles—including 360,000 for export—in the most recent six months compared to 990,000 in the preceding half-year. But the cut in the amount of steel for the auto industry, fixed by the government, will cost Nissan 45,000 cars in the last four months of this year, he says.

U.S. Purchasers See More Shortages

High prices and continued shortages are bothering U.S. businessmen who purchase materials and supplies for their companies. The National Association of Purchasing Managers reports that "the shortage problem has become chronic, with an eventual leveling-off in demand seen as a more probable remedy than expanded supplies."

With the high cost of borrowing money, inventory accumulations have lagged over the last two months. This has been an encouraging sign, the association says, because it means that "there is little inventory overhauling the market to drag down business levels in 1974." Members of the association report that their suppliers' 1973 order books are nearly ready to close and that 40- to 50-week delivery quotations are not uncommon.

Diamond International has paid dividends every year of every decade since 1881, the 1890's, the 1900's, the 1910's, the 1920's, the 1930's, the 1940's, the 1950's, the 1960's, and in 1970, 1971, and 1972.



That's history making.

Anyone can have a good year. But how many companies have come through consistently? Paid dividends for 92 years in a row? Watched sales and earnings double in the last ten?

Maybe it's our competitive streak. Our management team. (We have one of the youngest in the industry). Our diversification program. Our ability to find marketing solutions—or make them. Anyway, it's been paying off. And the seventies have just begun.

DIAMOND INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

733 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017. Packaging • Printing • Paper • Machinery Systems • Building Materials • Consumer Products

Canada: Calmar Plastics Ltd., Rexdale, Ont.; Diamond National of Canada Ltd., Brantford, Ont.; International Playing Card Co. Ltd., Windsor, Ont. • England: Hartmann Fibra Ltd., London • France: Omni-Pac Sati, Paris • Italy: Ital-Pac S.p.A., Milan • Sweden: Omni-Pac A.B., Stockholm • West Germany: Omni-Pac G.m.b.H., Hamburg; Oiamond Automation G.m.b.H., Bremen.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

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1 1/2	16	Reich 4.00	1	9	27	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	15	55 1/4	40 1/2	51 1/2	13	20	51 1/4	52 1/2	50 1/2	14	14	28 1/2	Univ. of	17	30 1/2	15 1/2	13	14 1/2	14	14	14
1 1/2	16	Reich 4.00	1	9	27	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	15	55 1/4	40 1/2	51 1/2	13	20	51 1/4	52 1/2	50 1/2	14	14	28 1/2	Univ. of	17	30 1/2	15 1/2	13	14 1/2	14	14	14
1 1/2	16	Reich 4.00	1	9	27	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	15	55 1/4	40 1/2	51 1/2	13	20	51 1/4	52 1/2	50 1/2	14	14	28 1/2	Univ. of	17	30 1/2	15 1/2	13	14 1/2	14	14	14
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